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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE surrender by General ROBERT E. LEE of the Army of Northern Virginia, has set at rest in that State not only all military operations, but, for the present, even the movement of troops from point to point. The headquarters of the Lieutenant-General have been removed to Washington. Those of General MEADE are still, probably, in the vicinity of Burkesville. At all events, the Army of the Potomac is now resting near the railroad junction, the various corps distributed at points near by, convenient for supplying the troops with rations, awaiting the final dispersion of the surrendered troops of LEE, and a similar surrender and dispersion of the troops of JOHNSTON. The work of the Army is done, and, after its four years' labors, it enjoys a tranquility so novel that, to some of the men, it still seems almost like a dream.

At this late day it will be unnecessary to review the operations which led to the surrender of LEE, though many interesting accounts of them have come to us. Our loss in the handsome battle of the 6th is said to have been something above a thousand. The Sixth and Second corps and the cavalry were principally engaged, the Sixth corps suffering most severely. General WRIGHT said:—"The First and Third divisions, WHEATON'S and SEYMOUR'S, and the artillery "engaged to-day behaved splendidly." GETTY'S division was not greatly engaged. It had, however, won a fine reputation four days before in the assault on Petersburg. At that time, with HYDE'S brigade in the centre and GRANT'S and WARNER'S on either flank, it formed the advance division, thrown out in front of the corps, in the famous "wedge assault." GETTY'S division went over the works without a halt, WHEATON'S and SEYMOUR'S gallant divisions soon pressing up on either flank, in the manner already described by us. Our trophies, on the 6th, were six general officers, several thousand prisoners (one account saying 7,700), 14 guns, and many flags, caissons and wagons. On the 7th occurred the battle at Farmville, 16 miles west of Burkesville. It was fought principally by the Second corps and CROOK'S Second division of cavalry. It was a sharp affair, and cost us several hundred men, among whom were the gallant General SMYTH mortally, and MOTT, severely wounded. The most trustworthy account says that the action was sharp with the Second corps, that other troops were brought up, but before the enemy could be re-engaged, he was on the retreat again. At High Bridge, over the Appomattox, LEE again crossed to the north side of the river, and two of our regiments, sent there to hold the bridge, were captured by a strong Rebel cavalry force, and the railroad bridge was burned by the enemy. LEE now appears to have abandoned all hope of reaching Danville, if, indeed, he had tried to get there, and retreated directly on Lynchburgh. But the pursuit was conducted with great vigor from day to day, and skirmishing was constant. Stragglers were picked up at every step, and great quantities of property dropped or destroyed by the enemy in his flight.

It was at this time, during the hot pursuit, that the famous correspondence between GRANT and LEE was begun and finished. GRANT'S first letter was dated on the 7th, the day of the battle of Farmville. On the 9th day of April LEE'S letter of acceptance was signed in the farmhouse at Appomattox Court-House, which will always be memorable as the place of surrender. On the 8th, it is said, LEE'S forces marched rapidly all the afternoon, to make a last effort to extricate themselves. But, at night, they encountered SHERIDAN, who lay at Appomattox Court-House, between LEE and Lynchburgh. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in the capture of a number of prisoners, and the checking of the retreat. The Twenty-fourth and Fifth corps were close up in support of the cavalry, and during the night took up a strong position across the main road, south of the enemy, the Appomattox River on the north side cutting him off from retreat in that direction. Early next morning SHERIDAN attacked vigorously, and for some time a brisk engagement was carried on. About 9 A. M. a flag of truce appeared in front of his line, and he was informed that hostilities had been suspended in order to arrange terms of surrender. At 3:30, the terms of capitulation were signed, and the whole Army was soon cheering and dancing with delight. Hats were thrown in the air, comrades embraced each other, and the most joyful day in the Army of the Potomac for a year was experienced.

When, however, it was known, how completely the enemy had been in our power, some of the troops were a little distressed at the magnanimity of the terms offered. An Associated Press dispatch of the 12th says:—

The final arrangements for the surrender of LEE'S army were completed yesterday, and to-day they are at liberty to proceed to their homes, or elsewhere, as they choose. The terms granted were certainly of a very liberal character. A large number of officers, together with thousands of the men of this army, express their dissatisfaction not only at the unprecedented liberality granted to the Army of Northern Virginia, but at the manner in which they were paroled and allowed to go their way, without our men being permitted to enjoy the results of their long struggle in the passage through the lines of General LEE and his army; but it is claimed that this would have been humiliating to General LEE and his officers, and that it is not the wish or desire of our Government or commanders to act toward them in any way that would tend to irritate their feelings or make their position more intolerable than it actually is. The policy pursued may have been for the best, and our soldiers will submit, as they always do, to what is judged most wise. During Sunday night and Monday, large numbers of the Rebels, as well as some of the officers, made their escape from the lines and scattered through the woods, many no doubt intending to return home. Our camps last night were filled with them, begging something to eat, which, of course, was freely given. These men when asked if they had been paroled invariably replied, "No—but we are allowed "to go where we please."

A letter to the *Tribune* on the same subject says:—

The intelligence that negotiations were pending on Saturday for the surrender of the enemy was hailed with joyful demonstrations by our men, but when the terms of the capitulation became known, their feelings were those of disappointment and chagrin. EWELL, PICKETT, and several other officers of distinction, deserters from the United States service at the beginning of the war, it was claimed had no right to expect the treatment accorded their more honorable brethren in Rebellion. The brutal murder of the thirty-nine men hung by PICKETT in North Carolina is still remembered and still awakens a spirit of resentment among the men. No formal surrender took place, and our troops were consequently not gratified with a sight of the ragged remnants of LEE'S once great and formidable army, except as they confronted each other in battle. Both armies lay hidden from each other, for the most part, in dense woods, and although many of our men afterward straggled into the enemy's camps, they were not favored by the coveted glimpse of the whole strength of LEE massed in a compact body.

With regard to the actual numbers of the surrendered army, nothing official can yet be given. Our own impression is that the Army of Northern Virginia numbered between 40,000 and 50,000 men, probably nearly 50,000, when our forward movement be-

gan; that it lost over 10,000 men in killed and wounded; that it lost over 20,000 men in prisoners and deserters, including those taken in battle, and those picked up in pursuit; that, including all arms of the service, teamsters, hospital force, and everything, from 16,000 to 18,000 men were surrendered by LEE. As only 10,000 muskets and about 30 pieces of artillery were surrendered, the available fighting force could hardly have reached much above 12,000 or 14,000 men. Our total captures of artillery during the battles and pursuit, and at the surrender, amounted to about 170 guns. 300 or 400 wagons were also surrendered.

In the agreement for surrender, the officers gave their own paroles, and each officer gave his parole for the men within his command. The following is the form of the personal parole of officers, copied by a reporter from the original document given by LEE and a portion of his staff:

We, the undersigned, prisoners of war belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, having been this day surrendered by General R. E. LEE, commanding said army, to Lieutenant-General GRANT, commanding the Armies of the United States, do hereby give our solemn parole of honor that we will not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

R. E. LEE, General,
W. H. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
CHAS. S. VENABLE, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
CHAS. MARSHALL, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.
H. E. PRATON, Lieut.-Col. and Ins.-Gen.
GILES BOOKE, Major and A. A. Surgeon Gen.
H. S. YOUNG, A. A. General.

Done at Appomattox Court-House, Va., this 11th (9 h) day of April, 1865.

The above parole is the same given by all officers, and is countersigned as follows:

The above-named officers will not be disturbed by United States authorities as long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside.

GEORGE H. SHARP, Gen. Asst. Provost-Marshal.

The obligation of officers for the subdivisions under their command is in form as follows:

I, the undersigned, commanding officer of —, do, for the within-named prisoners of war, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by General ROBERT E. LEE, Confederate States Army, commanding said army, to Lieutenant-General GRANT, commanding Armies of the United States, hereby give my solemn parole of honor that the within-named shall not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in military or any capacity whatever against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

Done at Appomattox Court-House, Virginia, this 9th day of April, 1865.

The within-named will not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

The surrender of LEE is followed by the voluntary surrender of most of the regular troops of the enemy in the Shenandoah. On the 15th, Lieutenant-Colonel FARRELL of MOSBY'S command came, under flag of truce to our picket lines on the Kernstown Road. He arranged with General HANCOCK to surrender the forces of MOSBY on the terms accorded to General LEE, his troops being recognized as a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. On the 17th, at noon, Colonel MOSBY surrendered his forces to General CHAPMAN, at Berryville, receiving the terms granted to LEE. It is reported that General ROSSER has also asked that his command be included in the cartel. The exact number of men in MOSBY'S command is not known, but it is supposed not to vary much from seven hundred. Great numbers of Rebel soldiers are arriving within our lines—a few direct from General LEE'S army. They scout the idea that any portion of

their army had gone to JOHNSTON, and say that when it is fairly understood that they can return to their homes without molestation it will be impossible to keep any considerable number of them together. A review of all the artillery in the Department took place on the 17th. A few remaining guerrilla bands in the Valley and West Virginia are committing depredations upon all citizens indiscriminately.

SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON.

On the 10th of April, SHERMAN, who had rested, recuperated and refitted his road-worn veterans, started once more after his old antagonist, JOHNSTON. KILPATRICK, on that day, moved his cavalry out on the road to Raleigh, and, next day, the 11th, the infantry started, in very light marching order. The march was, however, quite deliberate and easy, as the railroad, broken up by the enemy between Raleigh and Goldsboro', was to be repaired. The troops were well supplied with provisions. On the 13th, Raleigh was reached, and occupied with only a slight skirmish on the outskirts, JOHNSTON falling back towards Hillsboro'. On the same day news reached Newbern that the enemy had destroyed his small navy-yard at Halifax, on the Roanoke, in consequence of the surrender of LEE. A ram and a gunboat, partially completed, were burned. On the 15th, news came to the same place that Governor VANCE was captured by our cavalry, between Hillsboro' and Raleigh, on the 13th instant. The report states that VANCE had been sent to SHERMAN by JOHNSTON, who was at Hillsboro', with instructions to surrender the State of North Carolina to General SHERMAN, but that these orders were afterwards countermanded, and VANCE was on his return to JOHNSTON, without having seen SHERMAN, when he was captured. He is now a prisoner of war, not having carried out his mission. The report also states that DAVIS and family had joined JOHNSTON at Hillsboro', which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether DAVIS arrived at Hillsboro' after VANCE had been sent to SHERMAN, and caused JOHNSTON's instructions to be set aside, does not appear.

On the 17th, information was received by the Government from General SHERMAN that he was in communication with General JOHNSTON, with a view to the surrender of the latter. General SHERMAN would offer the same terms that General GRANT offered to General LEE, and it is supposed they would be accepted. A meeting had been arranged to take place at Chapel Hill, N. C., on the 15th inst. No doubt is entertained that at that meeting the formal surrender of JOHNSTON's army was made.

STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Elsewhere we print General STONEMAN's official report of his handsome operations in North Carolina. The *Press* dispatch from Lenoir, Tennessee, adds an interesting statement of some other particulars of the raid. The great cavalry column, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee Road on the 14th inst., at Wytheville, Christianburgh and Salem, Va. Between these places thirty-three bridges were burned and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed. Many prisoners were taken and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed. On April 6th STONEMAN moved via Jacksonville, Danbury and Macksville, arriving at Grant's Creek, three miles from Salisbury, N. C., the Rebel line for the defence of the town, at six o'clock A. M. on the 12th inst. This line was defended by artillery and infantry, but was soon forced, and our forces entered Salisbury at ten o'clock A. M., capturing eight stands of colors, nineteen pieces of artillery, eleven hundred and sixty-five prisoners, one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, one million rounds of small ammunition, and one thousand rounds of fixed ammunition (shells), sixty thousand pounds of powder, seventy-five thousand complete suits of clothing, three hundred and fifty thousand army blankets, twenty thousand pounds of bacon, one hundred thousand pounds of salt, twenty thousand pounds of sugar, twenty-seven thousand pounds of rice, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred thousand dollars worth of medical stores and seven thousand bales of cotton. Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all the other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh. One large arsenal with the machinery complete; six depôts, two

engines and trains, several bridges between Greensboro' and Danville, and also some on the other side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed. We lost very few in killed and wounded.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA.

THE City of Mobile, whose early capture it was easy, of course, to predict last week, has now fallen into our hands, after a stubborn and handsome defence. Our last account gave a detailed history of operations up to the early days of April. In the week preceding the first day of that month, our losses had been about 300 or 400. We had invested Spanish Fort, and STEELE, who had experienced a severe march, during which he was short of rations, had brought his column, at last, from above Blakeley to CANBY's right. In the first naval expedition, the gunboats *Milwaukee* and *Osage* had been sunk by torpedoes. The former is a total loss, it is said, but the latter can be raised and repaired. The light tin-clad *Rodolph* also was blown up by a torpedo on the 1st, and six men killed and about fifteen wounded. The enemy had opened heavily on us from Spanish Fort and Batteries Alexis, Huger, and Tracy. The enemy had on his forts, or in his fleet, two 124-pounder guns, whose enormous shells caused some destruction amongst our lines, drawn up as they were to within a few hundred yards of the fort. The enemy's gunboats also carried some 64 pounders, and the unusual weight of metal both on his side and our own made the siege for many days a scene of terrific cannonading. One of the enemy's shells killed and wounded 15 of our men, and another shell 12. With regard to the attack on one of our wagon trains on March 24, Lieutenant SIBLEY renders the following report to General LIDDELL:

I have the honor to inform you I charged the enemy's wagon train this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and captured 21 prisoners, 10 mules and harness; also killed eight mules, as the only means to destroy their transportation. This occurred between the east and north prong of Fish River, two miles north of Magnolia.

It only remains to give some account of the final assault on Spanish Fort, and the occupation of Mobile. From the 3d of April, when the investment of the fort was complete, until the 8th, there was a constant interchange between the batteries and the gunboats of both parties. Heavy shells were thrown at our men from batteries invisible to the naked eye, and considerable loss resulted. The fleet could not get up so far in the bay as was hoped, but crossed the bar and engaged the ram *Nashville* and Spanish Fort, and drove the enemy's fleet towards the city. Just before nightfall of the 8th, the final preparations, which had been hurried, especially that day, with much hard labor, were completed. Within half a mile of the fort over 30 heavy Parrott guns and mortars had been mounted, and three light batteries, the Seventh Massachusetts, Twelfth Indiana, and Twenty-first New York, were thrown forward several hundred yards nearer. The entire artillery, siege guns and field-pieces, then opened a terrific fire on the fort, which was completely hemmed in by our lines, while the gunboats, which had done the same office by water, cutting off communication with Mobile, added their contribution to the general roar and flame. Simultaneously, the skirmishers crept forward from trench to trench and ridge to ridge, until they had soon got within a hundred yards of the fort, and prevented, by the accuracy of their fire, the Rebel artillerists from managing the unsheltered guns. The enemy responded briskly and heavily, at first, to our bombardment; but, as the battle went on, he was gradually driven from his guns by the hot fire, and replied more and more feebly, until, at midnight, he was silenced. An hour afterwards the enemy surrendered, our troops pressing upon his entrenchments, and entering them about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. Letters of that date from SMITH's corps, written in the fort, state that the left lunette having been carried by SMITH, the enemy evacuated the other parts of the fort at daylight of the 9th. Colonel BERTRAM's brigade immediately occupied the fort, and found two brass howitzers, one twenty and one thirty pounder Parrotts, six Napoleons, two six-pounders, one eight-inch mortar, several eight-inch columbiads, a large quantity of ammunition, but no mules or horses, and but few rations. The guns were spiked carefully. Our prisoners number twenty-five officers and five hundred and twenty-seven men. CANBY's official report the same morning said:—"Spanish Fort and its de-

pendencies were captured last night. We have twenty-five officers and five hundred and thirty-eight enlisted men prisoners, and have taken five mortars and twenty-five guns. The major part of the garrison escaped by water. Blakeley is already invested, and will be assaulted to-day, unless the works are stronger than I now believe them to be."

The guns of Spanish Fort were immediately turned on Forts Tracy and Huger in the harbor, at the mouth of the Blakeley and Apalachee Rivers, but both works were abandoned by the enemy, after spiking eight heavy guns. Our Monitors and gunboats, now, assisted by some prisoners, in a short time succeeded in removing between thirty and forty torpedoes, and running up almost within shelling distance of Mobile. The gunboat *Cherokee* moved up at night close enough to throw several shells at the enemy's water batteries, but without getting a return fire. It then only remained to capture Blakeley, which had for four days been invested by land, but whose water communication with Mobile, protected hitherto by Spanish Fort, had only now been cut off. Our vessels having run up to the mouth of Blakeley River, on the same day, the 9th, the troops now formed to assault the works protecting the town. As before, STEELE had the right, SMITH the centre, and GRANGER the left. Under a terrific and decimating fire from the enemy's batteries, aided by a murderous enfilading from his gunboats *Nashville* and *Huntsville*, with their heavy shells, our brave troops rushed forward. They cut through and crossed the thick abattis and the ditches, although the way was strewn with torpedoes, and, with loud cheers, carried the works by a handsome assault. The consequence was the capture of a large part of the garrison, who had not expected so sweeping a victory. The entire line of works was captured, with, according to CANBY's official report, 2,400 prisoners, and 20 guns. Two general officers and much ammunition and camp equipage were also taken.

Of course, the capture of Mobile was now assured. The enemy commenced evacuating it on the 10th, and continued to do so on the 11th, at which time the work was complete. At 10½ o'clock on the 12th, our troops planted their colors on batteries Porter and Mackintosh, and, four hours later, in Mobile, the second seaport of the Confederacy. General GRANGER's forces occupy the city. The tugboat *Allena* was blown up by torpedoes on the same day. The total loss of our fleet is said to have been two iron-clads, two tin-clads, and one transport, all, or nearly all, blown up by torpedoes. The loss of men in the fleet was less than 50. That of the army, about 2,500.

WILSON'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

WILSON's cavalry expedition has, as stated last week, met with success. He has captured Selma, with thirty-three pieces of artillery, all the valuable machinery, and a large quantity of ammunition, cotton, a considerable amount of other government property, &c., some of which had been sent out of Mobile. FOREST and RODDY appear not to have been captured. The able correspondent of the *New York Times* summarizes the accounts which Mobile papers give of this raid, and we therefore compile an account from his summary, as follows:

From Eastport, Wilson advanced in two columns, and struck at Marion and Plantersville simultaneously, respectively situated about twenty miles to the northwest and northeast of Selma. Two brigades of RODDY's division of FOREST's command, under General PATTERSON, were stationed at Marion, and ADAMS' division was at Plantersville. The *Mobile Register* says that the fight at Marion, commenced on the morning of the 21st inst., was quite severe and lasted several hours. Ten regiments were armed with Spencer rifles, which hurried rapid death and destruction into the Rebel ranks. The *Register* admits that their loss in killed and wounded was greater than ours, and adds that ultimately PATTERSON's forces were driven in great confusion, with the loss of a considerable number of men and horses, and all their artillery. The fight at Plantersville was brief in duration, with about the same results. ADAMS commanded the Rebel forces, and three times endeavored to break our lines. The *Register* says that ADAMS fought with distinguished skill and bravery, but was finally overpowered by an overwhelming force and compelled to fly in great disorder, with the loss of all his artillery, many killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. The *Register* and *Tribune* both say that in the afternoon of the same day the Federals swarmed in front of Selma, and after a short engagement captured the fortifications, mounting twenty-two guns. Immediately the work of destruction commenced, and in a brief time all the immense Government works, arsenal, rolling mills, foundries, factories, munitions of war, ordnance and subsistence stores, and other material, were in ruins. The paper published at Cahawba in its last issue, says that our forces swept everything in their path, including cities, towns, railroad rolling-stock, manufactories, foundries, cattle, horses and negroes, leaving instead death and desolation.

No news yet has been received of the capture of Montgomery, but it will be a matter of easy accom-

plishment. Some surrenders at the West under PALMER's guerrilla order, referred to in our last, have taken place, and a dispatch from Paducah claims the surrender of General LYON and General MEREDITH; but this is not confirmed.

USAGE AND ROUTINE IN THE NAVY.

NO. III.

COXSAINS are generally watched as second captains; they are responsible for the good order of their boats, and that everything belonging to them is in order, reporting deficiencies or injuries to the officer of the deck as soon as discovered. Boat's crews are selected equally from each watch, with a proper allowance of rates, and no more than a due proportion in one boat from any part of the ship; boatkeepers prevent their boat from coming in contact with the ship or other boat; when she is not manned, haul to booms and alongside or drop astern; keep fenders out, salute all officers coming along side, leaving the ship or passing near; wipe off the boat outside after she is run up, and clean her out in the morning watch before she is lowered. The crew take boatkeeping in rotation by thwarts for twenty-four hours, commencing at 8 A. M.; in case of the absence of the coxswain the starboard-after-oarsman performs the duty; in making up boat crews, men for two extra thwarts are selected as supernumeraries to supply vacancies. In pulling, the starboard-after-oarsman gives the stroke, each man watches the oar abaft his own, making his own conform to its motion. When the boat is called away, boatkeepers prepare her for lowering, or, if she is down, haul her to the gangway; a boatswain's mate attends to clearing her away at the davits, and when he sees the stoppers clear, the plug in and falls laid down clear for running, with a hand at each cleat, he reports to the officer of the deck that she is ready; when ordered "lower away," he signifies it with his call, and she is lowered squarely into the water, the falls unhooked, rounded up and neatly stopped to the davits; the boat is hauled to the gangway, and the crew take their thwarts on entering; at the order to "get up oars" they are raised, excepting bow and stroke oars, the looms resting on the bottom of the boat, the blades feathered fore and aft; at the order "shove off" the bow-oarsmen shoves the boat's bow broad off from the ship, and the stroke oarsmen forces her ahead with both hooks, the coxswain sheering her from the ship with the rudder that the oars may fall clear; bow and stroke oars are got up together, and at the order "let fall" all strike the water together with the blade vertical that it may not be split by the blow; the stroke is given as long as the length of the oar and distance between thwarts allow, the loom of the oar is pressed well down toward the knees on lifting, and the oar feathered between strokes with the blade level with the gunwale, and the blade vertical when dipped into the water; at the order "oar," after one stroke the oars are lifted from the water, and the pressure continued upon the loom to retain them in that position, with the blade feathered and level with the gunwale. On nearing a landing or ship, at the order "in bows," the bow oars are tossed together after one stroke and laid in the boat, or are trailed, the oarsman on the side of the landing rising and holding his boathook upright prepares to shove the bows of the boat clear; at the order "way enough," after one stroke the stroke oarsman throws up his arm and gives the word "toss," the oars are lifted with the upper movement of the stroke and laid quietly within the boat upon the thwarts clear of the gunwale, the inside stroke oarsman using the boathook to check the boat's way or haul her alongside; the long oars of single banked boats, and those of double banked boats when awnings are used, have trailing lines, and are not got up before shoving off; but at the order "get out oars," "give way," "trail," the stroke oarsman indicates the time for the movement; at the order "trail," the oarsmen take one stroke, and on the dip of the oar at the signal or word from the stroke oarsman the loom is lifted to clear the oar of the rowlock, and it swings alongside. Oars are preserved by leathering them in the wake of the rowlock and by putting one or two strips of sheet copper around the blade near the end. Each oarsman tends fenders and awning stops at his thwart, being careful to take in the fender when shoving off that the lanard does not get in rowlock and chafe off, and to throw them out at the order "toss" or "trail," before getting alongside. When in port boats are run up at sunset, and lowered together when the colors are hoisted. Before running up, the boatkeepers haul under the davits, boat's crew overhaul down the falls; men from the part of the ship at which she hoists, lead along and snatch the falls in leading blocks; the falls are manned, men in the boat hook on, keeping the hand under the block to prevent unhooking, the slack of the falls hauled in, and the falls married together; the order given "haul taut," "walk away," the men in the boat reeving stoppers and hauling through the slack as the boat rises, and hanging her by turns with it around davit head while the fall is being belayed; a boatswain's mate attends and pipes belay when the boat is up. The plug is always

kept out when a boat is hanging at the davits. The gig's crew are excused from work in port.

The "jack of the dust"—a landsman selected to assist the paymaster's steward—prepares provisions for serving out; has barrels opened, pickle drawn off, fresh beef cut up upon a tarpaulin; in frigates, upon the main deck on starboard side abreast of fore hatch; in sloops, upon port side of port gangway near the fore hatch; he gets up scales and weights, spreads the tarpaulin, keeps the latter clean, fills bread bags, and generally assists the steward in his duties; he is excused from day watch. When berth deck cooks do not whip up the provisions for serving out, a part of a watch takes it; all parts of the ship doing that duty, in rotation, day about. Salt provisions are served out at 1 o'clock P. M. every day in frigates under the supervision of the master's mate of the main deck, and in sloops under that of the officer in charge of the berth deck; fresh provisions are served at 7 o'clock A. M., and given at once, tallied with the number of the mess, by its cooks to the ship's cook for the coppers; the allowance of salt beef and pork is taken by the cook of each mess when drawn to the forward pump, properly cleansed and scraped, tallied with the number of the mess, and placed in the harness cask or steep tub, from which the ship's cook takes it for the coppers; other articles of the ration are given to the cooks of messes, except beans and rice, which the ship's cook takes from the paymaster's steward when the proper time arrives for putting them in the coppers for cooking. Bread is served out once in three days, and is kept in a bag supplied to each mess for the purpose. Small stores are served out upon the berth deck upon monthly requisitions; all parts of the ration are served "at the block" on the main or spar decks. The tallies secured by the cooks to meat and "duff" are made of wood; "duff" must be made in time to be given to the ship's cook when wanted for the coppers. The ship's cook keeps steep tub clean, the "jack of the dust" the harness cask; for the cleanliness of the latter, the paymaster's steward is responsible. "Jemmy Ducks"—a landsman so styled—is selected to take charge of all animals and poultry laid in as sea stores by officers' messes; he gives them food and water, keeps the deck clean during the day about the coops and pens, and assists in cleaning coops during morning watch; he is excused from day watch. Each berth deck mess is supplied with a chest that has receptacles for the mess allowance of tea and sugar, and sufficient room for stowing pots, pans, and remnants of cooked food; no uncooked meat is allowed in chests, nor are vegetables to be kept upon berth deck or in the hold; each chest is made secure with a padlock, the key to which is kept by the cook for the time being. Vegetables belonging to officers' messes are kept under charge of the sentry on the forward part of main deck or under the port side of the topgallant forecabin, or upon the stern netting; those belonging to the crew are kept under the boomcover on the booms, hung in bags or nets to the outside (not within) the boom boats. If there is a large quantity of fresh beef on board that is not served out, it is hung under the mainstay covered with tarpaulins. Cooks of messes are assembled to draw provisions by the air of "Yankee Doodle" with drum and fife; the paymaster's steward names the weight or quantity as each mess is called by its number, and the petty officers present adjust weights or measure accordingly. Tea and sugar are served out on the 1st and 15th of each month. The crew is messaged by watches, and when possible those belonging to the same part of the ship together; boys distributed where they will be under the eye of petty officers, from twelve to eighteen persons in each mess. The cooks keep the deck in order, clamping, scrubbing or holystoning; on Friday morning it is whitewashed; Saturday morning if in port, or in the forenoon if at sea, it is holystoned. For inspection the deck is lighted up, all men but cooks and sick sent on deck, the mess chests opened, pots and pans arranged, and each cook stands beside his chest.

The cooper opens and closes barrels when provisions are served out, coopers barrels when provisions are overhauled or received, and when watering ship with the boats he goes in the launch to bung up the gang-casks; he is excused from day watch. Assisted by quarter-gunners, and under orders of the gunner, the gunner's mate has charge of all ordnance stores; he takes charge of one magazine in action if the ship has two, superintends all work in gunner's department and assists him in his duties; has general superintendence of battery and arms, sees that everything appertaining to them are kept in order, and reports to the gunner all defects and deficiencies, and, in the absence of the gunner, assumes his duties. He is stationed at capstan in getting the anchor, and keeps the turns of the messenger from riding with his heaver; gets up, passes and dips messenger; he passes its seizing and sticks in gluts; he works on main rigging, mainstay, mainyard, has charge of mainstay when bent, and, under orders of the boatswain, has charge of lashings to sheet anchor and all anchor buoys, catches buoy when heaving up, streams it on letting go anchor, or instructs a quarter-gunner regarding it; he burns all night signals that are not made with lanterns, stands by sheet-anchor, bends

and unbends sheet-cables, bends all buoy ropes, unbends them and stows them in the hold when dry, attends main-tack and sheet, mainstay, sheet, seizes lashings to sheet and spar anchors, cleans guns, gun-carriages and small arms, loads the latter when ordered, stops up spare breechings, quoins and trucks, is charged with care of lifebuoys; he keeps no night watch when the vessel is allowed two quarter-gunners; he has charge, under the gunner's orders, of all equipments of boat gun, and supplies them when the boat is being fitted out; he examines battery at 8 P. M., at sea, with the gunner, sees everything secure and in place. A quarter-gunner is stationed in each gun division. He springs the rattle for boarders, serves arms and supplies from supply and reserve boxes, collects ammunition to throw overboard, if so ordered, when an alarm of fire is given, and cleans the battery. The quarter-gunner of the watch examines the battery every hour, or according to orders; at sea sees everything secure and in place, and makes report to the officer of the deck. Quarter-gunners work on mainyard, rigging and stay. At all hands are stationed at main tack and sheet, or mainyard, at buoy, capstan, at mast, or yard rope; they get whip or yard for mainyard tackle; when mainsail is set attend tack and sheet, and reeve main-bowline, get up main jeer blocks, and reeve jeer falls, belay and attend cat and fish falls, hook main clue jiggers, attend topsails braces at reefing, and they assist the gunner's mate in work upon mainyard, rigging or stay, and in all his general duties.

The petty officers who are excused from night watch, and therefore watched as idlers, are the master-at-arms, yeoman, paymaster's steward, surgeon's steward, cabin and wardroom stewards and cooks, the captain of the hold; and at times the chief boatswain's mate, chief quartermaster, gunner's mate, sailmaker's mate are excused from night watch, except in small vessels, but they are not watched as idlers. Wardroom and steerage servants are watched in the afterguard and are excused from watch on deck if deemed expedient by the executive officer; the officer of the deck calls upon deck all excused from night watch if he require their services to perform any duty, when he wishes them to assist the watch upon deck, and it is deemed advisable not to call all hands. The cabin boy is an idler.

MILITARY CAPITULATIONS.

GENERAL BARDIN has furnished some curious facts in regard to military capitulations in the French *Dictionnaire de la Conversation* which may be interesting at this moment. These are they in effect:—

GROTIUS has treated of capitulations or surrenders under the head of military jurisprudence, but he has wasted his time. The jurisprudence of arms is a branch yet to be created.

Capitulations of posts have been provided for. The regulation of 5th April, 1792, declared that they were only excusable in case the garrison, after having lost the greater part of its numerical force, had no means of retreat, no hope of succor, no more ammunition nor provisions. This regulation declared that the commandant should make every effort to avert a surrender which did not accord to his force all the honors of war.

The capitulations *de siège* are those which occur the most frequently. Their study requires to be more elaborate. The besieged should conclude them only in two cases, viz. 1st, at the moment when the besiegers are in the position to make a final assault, and of such a nature as to menace the place and its defenders with imminent peril; or 2d, in case a complete exhaustion of food and ammunition should render a further defence impossible. The same rule applies to the surrenders of citadels and fortresses. In former times heralds negotiated capitulations.

In the middle ages if capitulations did not guarantee to a city the preservation of its bells and metallic objects, or if one of the articles thereof did not stipulate a fixed price for their redemption, all the metal became the booty of certain designated officers of the ordnance and artillery.

Formerly commandants held it dishonorable to evacuate a place except by the breach, dragging with them over the ruins their cannons and baggage; in some sort, reciprocally, to demonstrate that the breach had been practicable.

In the seventeenth century only those capitulations were deemed honorable by which the garrison were permitted to rejoin their main army with arms and baggage, matches lighted, balls in mouth, that is, ready to load, and with their pikes intact, not with "baton blanc," i. e., the staves deprived of their steel heads.

The decree of 1st May, 1812, provided for and regulated the forms of capitulation. According to the usages of the French Army they could not be negotiated by the commandants or his delegates except after the decision of the council of defence. The conferences were to be held either in the besieger's camp or the besieged place. Meanwhile every precaution which prudence could suggest was to be taken against the stratagems of negotiators, and the stealthy efforts which they might employ to obtain intelligence of

the weakness of the place, &c. The maximum length of truce accorded by the conqueror in order to debate the conditions was twelve or fifteen hours. The official document which recited the articles of capitulation was to have a margin of one-half each page in order that the decision "accorded" or "refused" might be written opposite each paragraph, *seriatim*.

As the conditions of each capitulation could not be foreseen by special law, they could not be regulated in detail; nevertheless, in the absence of official rules, general bases were established, founded on traditions, usages, and military writings. One of their principal conditions was the formula, "life and personal property preserved."

One of the oldest capitulations, whose details have been preserved, is reported by BRANTOME. It was signed at Saint Dizier by SANCERRE, 9th August, 1544. This writer drew up a form of "capitulations à conclusion eventuelle," i. e., those whose execution was founded on the possibility or probability of events, foreseen or to be expected. For instance, hostages were delivered on condition that if succor was not received by a certain time a surrender should immediately follow.

The principal differences presented by capitulations *de siège* are as follows:—Either the besieged surrendered at discretion, or they were to be accorded the honors of war; they were either to be conducted to the enemy's prisons, or permitted to return to their own country or that of an ally, either on parole, or on conditions, either without arms, or with arms and baggage, cannons, caissons, baggage wagons, &c., &c.

According to the former usage in Germany, the non-combatants, semi-civil officials, such as judge-advocates, commissaries, chaplains, &c., &c., were at liberty to return home.

The capitulations mention the preservation of the properties as well of the inhabitants as of the military, they designate the surrender of troop-horses, material, treasure, &c.; they stipulate the promise of amnesty, if such is given; they especially take cognizance of the case of wounded and sick not susceptible of removal and left to the generosity of the conqueror. They provide what is to become of the sick after their recovery, what pecuniary assistance they are to receive, by what means of transport, &c., &c., they are finally to be conveyed to a stipulated point. Sometimes capitulations provide for a reciprocal return of deserters, always for an exchange of prisoners of war. In no case can a clause be inserted that the fate of the commandant and the fate of the officers is to be separated from the lot of their troops. They should carefully designate in how many days of march and by what route the prisoners shall be reconducted to their destination. Sometimes this precaution is neglected, or this condition is violated. Thus General BARDIN, belonging to a garrison which capitulated in the winter of 1799, was dragged by the Austrians for more than 50 days, among the ices of the Appenines, although a direct march could have been accomplished in less than 8 days.

Sometimes capitulations concede that the besieged can give up certain portions of their lines and retire into a citadel or stronger position. In this case they stipulate the latter is not to be attacked from the works surrendered.

When the articles of capitulation have been debated by the Council of Defence they are ratified by the commandant who alone can decide the time, manner and terms of the capitulation, because he alone is responsible, and on his life the whole rests, when his conduct is brought before a court-martial.

When once the commandant has made his decision, and the capitulation is signed by all the members of the Council of Defence, and by those charged with treaty powers by the attacking party, it is considered closed and binding. Then hostages are delivered, persons of consideration or of equal rank, then the commandant surrenders one of the posts and the breach to the conqueror, the officers of the administration and artillery proceed to the inventory of the material and information is given to the conqueror of subterranean works, chambers of mines and of countermines, in order that the powder may be withdrawn. The day after the surrender, the force, which has capitulated, marches, not carrying with them their sick susceptible of transport; most frequently they lay down their arms on the glacis and then march off with the stipulated wagons, under the escort agreed upon.

These rules, with modifications to suit the circumstances, apply to all surrenders, as will appear from an examination of what followed the surrenders of BURGONYNE, CORNWALLIS, WURMSER, MACK, GOUVION ST. CYR, GOREY, &c.

ALL SHERMAN'S corps now have the proper badges by which they are known. The Western Army for a long time opposed the custom imported from the Potomac of wearing a badge, but as the Twentieth brought it out, and the Fourteenth followed suit, the other corps gradually overcame their prejudices, and each has its badge. The Twentieth corps has the star—red for the First division, white for the Second, and blue for the Third; the Fourteenth has the acorn—red, white and blue; the Fifteenth the cartridge box, and the Seventeenth the arrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

MR. WIARD ON HEAVY ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your journal of March 4th, appears a review of a pamphlet of mine, entitled "Wiard on the Inefficiency of Heavy Ordnance," over the signature "I. N.," which proves on examination to be a covert defence of the 15-inch Rodman navy gun, made under cover of what was intended to be an annihilating attack upon me, and the theory which I have advanced during the past three years, as to the cause of the failure of heavy guns. The specific publication which "I. N." has selected as the basis of his assault, is a hastily-prepared pamphlet, in which I sought to gather in a condensed form, from a mass of written and unwritten materials, some of the many results of my observations and evidences of the soundness of my theory. I had but little time to elaborate, and in that particular production may have failed to have so clearly and fully stated my meaning as I intended to do.

The character and value of the generally unsupported assertions of "I. N." will be gathered from a mis-statement contained in the first paragraph of his article, embodied in the italicized lines of the accompanying extract:

"Mr. NORMAN WIARD has recently published a pamphlet on the 'Inefficiency of Heavy Ordnance,' which has been the subject of considerable comment, on account of the celebrity attached to the author, by reason of his advocacy of the theory that the heating and consequent expansion of the metal surrounding the bore by the combustion of the charge of powder, is the cause of the fracture of heavy guns."

I never claimed that heating a gun would burst it, or that cooling it would do so; but that heating or cooling one part of a gun to a certain extent, while the outer part was at a different temperature, would; and that the extent of this unequal expansion necessary to produce this result, must be greater than is provided for by the elasticity and compressibility of the metal of the gun—qualities never uniform in the metal of any two guns. Again:

"Mr. WIARD does not state the temperature imparted to the bore of any gun by any charge of powder, nor the probable ratio of increase of temperature of the bore fired at known intervals of time."

I have stated and proved more than once, as I think, that powder, when burned in its own space, has a temperature of about 5,000° Fahrenheit, or more than double that necessary to melt the metal of the gun, if the surface of the bore be exposed to this high temperature a sufficient length of time; and this is accompanied by a pressure that has been shown not to have so severe a rupturing effect upon the gun as 5,000 lbs. water pressure to the inch; to establish which I have referred to the reports of Majors WANE and HAGNER upon experiments conducted at the Springfield Armory on musket barrels, and to other examples, as, for instance, the bursting of hydraulic presses, no matter how thick the walls, by a pressure of about 5,000 lbs. to the inch.

"I. N." next dignifies as "experiments" some familiar examples of the action of heat, which were only intended as suggestive incidental illustrations and applications of well-known facts, that certainly are "analogous to what takes place when powder is exploded in the bore of a gun;" showing the simple effect of heat disconnected from pressure acting upon metal tubes—when not too thin—by which fracture is produced from unequal expansion in a longer or shorter time, in the exact ratio of the higher or lower temperature, and the difference in the heat-conducting qualities of the metal exhibited in given cases.

In regard to the Blakely gun, I submit what Captain BLAKELY himself says of this accident:

"At this round the four bolts gave way—the four united being equal to a solid bar the size of the bore. The rest of the gun was uninjured. * * * I had this gun re-made with four bolts of the best charcoal iron, but they, too, broke without injury to the tubular part."

There is no way to account for this result except by the extension of the length of that part of the gun sustained by the bolts, by heat; if the pressure of the powder had broken the bolts, the whole breech would have been shot away. The "Mallet Monster Mortar" affords a parallel case to the Blakely gun. Further, in order to illustrate the irresistible effects of the unequal expansion of a mass of heated metal during the apparently simple process of cooling to a uniform temperature, Mr. MALLETT says:

"Two masses, about two and a half feet in diameter and eight feet long, were forged and were welded together, apparently, perfectly sound; they were invariably found, upon borings being made into the centre, to have large rents internally, with jagged crystalline, irregular surfaces, and presented distinct evidence of having been torn asunder by contraction, from the centre towards the circumference, as the mass cooled."

In regard to the Whitworth gun, I take the following from General GILLMORE'S report:

"The inner tubes of a pair of Whitworth guns increased in length one inch, and closed the vent, slipping in the outer jacket."

Speaking in another place in the report of the effects of heat, General GILLMORE says:

"The heat generated by the burning charge induces compression on the inside and tension on the outside of a gun; and therefore within certain *undefined* limits, strengthens the piece against a distending straining. Another kind of strain is brought upon the exterior of the gun by the expansion of the gun longitudinally. Against this a gun composed of two or more tubes can accommodate itself with less danger of injury to the exterior, than if made from a single piece of metal; for the interior tube, instead of forcing the exterior to elongate with it, or yield to rupture, slips through it."

This is just what happened to the Whitworth guns.

The same effect operated on the 10-inch Armstrong gun, mentioned by "I. N.," as follows:

"The gun was perfectly cold—that is, of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere—and the breech plug blew out at the third or fourth round."

This is a mere assertion. This gun, like the Whitworth, before alluded to, had an inner tube that was lengthened by the heat from the firing; but, unlike the Whitworth guns, the whole breech, not "breech plug," was screwed in, preventing the slipping of the inner tube within the jacket, and the reinforce was fractured transversely.

Now, let us hear what "I. N." had to say in defence of the 15-inch gun:

"As to the splitting of the 15-inch, the bare statement, as made by Mr. WIARD, carries but little weight."

This is another bare assertion. This gun burst in the mould while cooling, and split from end to end along one side, the fissure being wedge shaped, with the edges along the bore close together, and widening gradually towards the outside, where it was half an inch across, which was nearly the measure of the excess of the initial tension resulting from cooling the metal around the bore first, a contraction too great for the strength of the outside metal to resist. All guns cast on this Rodman plan are under this kind of uncertain strain, without the possibility of its being known how near any gun is to the condition necessary to produce self-rupture, as in the case under notice. This gun was seen by hundreds.

A case of the same kind of rupture has very recently occurred at the fort Pitt foundry. Another 15-inch gun burst spontaneously, after it had been taken from the mould, while it was being adjusted in the boring mill. The line of fracture was somewhat different from the one just disposed of, as it passed longitudinally along one side of the gun, running out transversely back of the trunnion, presenting a fissure of the same wedge-like form, one inch across, indicating the same excess of irresistible, unequal contraction (the negative of unequal expansion) from the different temperature of different parts of the gun at the same period of time while cooling. This gun was seen by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, the editor of the *Independent*, Mr. H. F. MANN, the gentleman who challenged Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG to a trial in a late number of the JOURNAL, by whom the facts here stated were communicated to me. It is also asserted that still another gun of this kind has spontaneously burst in this foundry.

"I. N." says:

"If his theory is correct, it is difficult to understand why all cast-iron guns do not burst when fired rapidly, as they frequently have been in battle. But few (in fact we can scarcely recall an instance) of the many 8-inch, and the Dahlgren 9 and 11-inch guns, of which scores have been used during the war, have burst."

The reason why all guns do not burst is because no two guns can be made with the same qualities of ductility, elasticity and compressibility in the metal, or put exactly in the same state of initial tension or with the same intervals between discharges, and at the same atmospheric surrounding temperature, as frequently stated by me heretofore in publications.

The guns enumerated in the last sentence of the foregoing extract are all cast solid, and cooled from the outside, and are in a condition to receive considerable increase of temperature from the surface of the bore before initial tension sufficient to rupture the surface of the gun is produced. This permits the rapid firing of this class of guns for ten or fifteen rounds, or even more than this in some cases, as they are only intended for firing with charges of powder and shell greatly disproportioned to the weight of the gun. This also accounts, in part for "Why all cast guns do not burst." Solid cast rifle guns, from 50 to 150-pounders, by the hundred, were essayed by Admiral Dahlgren in 1860-61, and all of them failed disastrously, after wasting immense sums of public money; and they failed, too, in every case, exactly in accordance with my theory, or, as my critic puts it, "Mr. WIARD'S laws," as have, subsequently, all the Parrott rifled guns. I pointed out precisely the results to be apprehended long in advance of their occurrence.

"I. N.," quoting from my pamphlet, says:

"Slow-burning powder is used in 15-inch army guns, and extremely small charges in the navy guns."

In regard to this statement, I would say, that fifty pounds of coarse, slow-burning or "mammoth" powder is sometimes used by artillerymen as a charge, when firing the army 15-inch Rodman guns, as I have witnessed, and have the highest official authority for asserting. That the combustion of this powder is not complete in the gun is also certain, as numerous partially burned pieces have often been found in front of the gun after each discharge. No such charges of quick-burning No. 7 powder is ever used in these army guns, and solid shot are never continuously fired from them.

In regard to the 15-inch navy Rodman gun, "I. N." says:

"Does he consider sixty pounds of No. 7 powder, such as the ordnance instructions direct to be fired against iron clads, an 'extremely small charge'?"

My answer to this is, that I find in the latest editions of the Naval Ordnance instructions, published in 1864, the following scale of charges, fixed for the "15-inch shell gun: for distant firing, 35 lbs.; for ordinary firing, 35 lbs.; for 'near firing, 35 lbs.'" There is no mention made of a 60 lb. charge of No. 7 powder for firing on iron-clads in these instructions.

The statement of "I. N." that "this gun has stood the 'test of experiment and service too well to be injured by 'criticism, prompted by the spirit which inspires this impracticable theorist,'" is totally unsupported. The next extract he refers to appears in the form of a foot-note in my pamphlet, and was simply designed to give the substance of the current newspaper accounts in relation to the bursting of the 15-inch gun, as they appeared immediately after the attack on Fort Fisher. The note was not intended to convey the impression that I asserted or admitted any such rapidity of firing from these guns. "I. N." continues as follows:

"The idea conveyed by this statement is that these guns disastrously burst, which was not the case."

I had seen one of the short navy Rodman 15-inch guns, first made for the *Monitor*, which cracked in the muzzle, and which was not turned down so thin as the longer guns on the *Dictator* are. I was assured by the Assistant Chief of Naval Ordnance, AULICK, and his subordinates, that this gun burst on the *Monitor Lehigh*, from the "premature bursting of a shell." I, with several others, examined this gun, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The fissure was wedge-shaped, and was most open at the outside and at the muzzle, indicating unmistakably the existence of too much initial tension of a self-bursting kind, resulting from the unequal cooling of the gun at the time of casting. And I am not surprised to learn (officially! judging from internal evidence! exhibited in the construction of the article under notice), that these guns cracked, rather than burst explosively. Three, instead of two, of these guns, I have been informed by the highest authority, burst in the attack on Fort Fisher, out of the small number in action. None of these 15-inch guns was fired with more than thirty-five

pound charges on that occasion, and that, too, with shell, and without much elevation, a sand-heap being the object aimed at, and not an iron-clad. Accepting these facts, what becomes of the defence set up by "I. N." for these navy 15-inch guns?

"I. N." says:

"If these cracks were caused by the effect of heat imparted to the metal adjacent to the bore, by the combustion of the charge, we have at least to congratulate ourselves that the failure of this mammoth gun is indicated in comparatively so harmless a manner, so that instead of exploding with the usual terrific results, it simply cracks, and warning is given that the piece is useless. It may be demonstrated that the pressure of the powder alone was sufficient to split the gun near the muzzle, as it was by the jar or vibration of the discharge."

If these guns cracked and did not burst explosively, the presumption is irresistible that the guns were nearly at the point of initial tension required to burst them, and that the addition of a few degrees to the temperature from the combustion of the charge, would cause the gun to crack in its weakest part, near the muzzle. The fracture in these guns is just such a fracture as might be expected to occur if heated shot should be inserted in the bore, and not a fracture accompanied by projectile force, and thus the case cited by "I. N." is strongly corroborative of my theory.

In this connection "I. N." says:

"It is evident, however, from the following fact, that the metal next the bore of this gun does not attain so high a temperature or increase in ratio with each successive discharge, as Mr. Wiard seems to imply. On looking into the bore of a 15-inch gun, immediately after the wet sponge has been inserted and withdrawn from it, after five or six firings of the usual rapidity, with heavy charges, no evaporation of the water which adheres to the walls of the bore can be observed."

In reply to this, it is only necessary to say that the whole statement is altogether indigested, and too loose in general to have any weight with the intelligent reader, the ordinary rate of firing spoken of for these 15-inch guns being from fifteen to twenty minutes between each discharge, and the heavy charges, according to the Ordnance instructions, being thirty-five pounds of powder, with shell, and no mention of the degree of elevation. Let "I. N." try his sixty pound charges of No. 7 powder, and fire as rapidly as the newspaper accounts—doubtless inspired by official Ordnance influences, anxious to sustain personal friends and superiors—describe, and he will find a very different state of appearance and temperature exhibited after five or six discharges.

"I. N." next puts forth the following:—

"But whatever may be the merits of the mysterious theory advanced by Mr. Wiard, the methods he has proposed to neutralize or correct this destructive tendency of expansion, evince a degree of misapprehension of practical science, and a paucity of knowledge of mechanical construction, which fully explain why his attempts at the fabrication of cannon of large calibre, capable of being used with large charges of powder, have been singularly abortive."

I am not surprised to find "I. N." speaking of my mysterious theory. This theory has been accepted by nearly every intelligent gunner and artillery officer, and every intelligent practical mechanic and worker in metals as correct, who have fully examined it, including such men as Professors HENRY and BARNARD.

I never proposed any "methods" of the kind here alluded to. I have proposed plans to correct the effect of unequal expansion, and they have been, almost without exception, accepted and endorsed by those who have examined and understood them, in connection with my theory, as fully meeting the mechanical requirements of that theory. "I. N." speaks disdainfully of my singularly abortive attempts to manufacture cannon of large calibre. A comparison of what I have actually done in this respect, and what it has cost the public treasury, with what has been done by DAHLGREN, PARROTT, RODMAN, AMES and KNAPP, at the public expense, will afford a better criterion by which to form a judgment on this point, than the loose utterances of my critic, who winds up his performance in the following style. Hear him:—

"This gentleman has, according to his own statement, certainly expended means enough, if his plans have any practical merit, to have constructed one gun at least of the character above indicated. This is the point. To be of use to the nation, which seems to be his motive, let him accomplish something, or at least put on record one useful experiment bearing on the question."

In answer to this, I offer the following facts:—The present Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Captain HENRY A. WISS, when acting as Assistant Chief, and while aspiring to and laboring to achieve his present position, not only accepted my theory, but endorsed it in the strongest language he could use to the Secretary of the Navy and others, stating that "if he had the power, he would give me the opportunity and the means to build my spherical gun, to fully test my theory of the cause of bursting of guns, and to carry out all my plans in relation to Ordnance." This endorsement resulted in a contract based upon a report made by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, composed of Captain WISS, Captain BENTON, then Assistant Chief of Army Ordnance, and Commander J. N. JEFFERS, now Superintendent of the Washington Navy Yard. This contract was made by the Navy Department with me, with the advice and apparently hearty assent of this board and of Assistant Secretary Fox, and was signed by the Secretary of the Navy himself. The essential conditions of this contract have never been carried out with me on the part of the Navy Department and its Ordnance Bureau, notwithstanding I had made an expenditure of nearly \$100,000 in preparations to fulfill it. One of my guns made under this contract was and has been ready for trial for several months in my foundry at Trenton, N. J.; yet while in this condition, my contract, the continuance of which certainly could not have been injurious to the interests of the nation, was summarily annulled; ostensibly by the present Assistant Chief of Ordnance, Commander R. AULICK. This act of annulment was promulgated during the absence of the Chief of the Bureau, on a brief trip to the country, which was admirably timed to relieve him of the direct responsibility of the inconsistency and outrageous injustice of this act.

In conclusion, I desire to say a word in regard to the animus of the attack on me, and to "I. N." himself. These letters are the initials of a steam engineer connected with the Navy Department very recently, if not at the time the article was written. The article was evidently written with the knowledge of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Ordnance authorities, and others interested in these guns. That I am not mistaken in my asser-

tion on this point, I have the authority of the repeated statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Ordnance, Captain HENRY A. WISS, made to more than one person, that such an article had been prepared, and that it would appear in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and completely use WIARD up. This was asserted several weeks before the appearance of the article, and demonstrates beyond a doubt that "I. N." prepared his article with the knowledge and full official sanction of the Navy Department and its Ordnance Bureau.

NORMAN WIARD.

HINTS TO CAVALRY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Cavalry should at all times be prepared for sudden and unexpected movements. "Always ready" should motto to its ensigns and banners. Experience teaches that the successes of this arm, in all armies, have been mainly attributable to the suddenness of attacks unanticipated by the enemy.

Audacity is its power. The character of its arms suggest, even to the inexperienced, the projectile nature of its movements. To be effective, they must surprise and startle the enemy, and, in the confusion of such surprise, cavalry can be hurled with destructive effect against great odds, with a certain guarantee of success.

Good cavalry cannot be extemporized. It is the growth of toil, care and discipline. Good officers are more essential to bring into proper organization this arm, and to keep up its status, than any other of the service. They should be selected with regard to individuality of character, pluck and fortitude, that dangers cannot appal, or hardships dishearten, whatever may be their proportions.

To bring it into any high state of efficiency, unremitting and daily attention to the details of company duty, by every company officer, is of primary and supreme importance. A constant supervision by regimental and brigade commanders is also a necessity. But company commanders tone and shape the character of the rank and file, and the effectiveness of cavalry mainly depends on the exertions of this class of officers. They vitalize the individual energies of the trooper, and impart by more immediate contact their own magnetism to the masses. Horses, arms, and the entire mount of each trooper should be daily inspected by them and kept constantly conditioned for service by the timely repairs of saddlers, blacksmiths and armorers. If the smith, the farrier, the saddler and the armorer are daily on duty, repairing and restoring daily losses and constant wear and tear, there can never be an accumulation of work or any other necessity for delays of one hour or one day's preparation for field service. Shoes that are loose or cast, should be re-set without an hour's delay. The company blacksmith should daily examine the condition of the shoes and hoofs of every horse in his company. The saddler should examine every trooper's full equipment daily, and repair and replace all broken, worn-out or injured parts. The company commander, by his daily inspection of arms, should know their order and condition for service, and send to the armorer for repair every damaged carbine and pistol. The faithful and diligent performance of these daily duties by company commanders, is substantially the foundation of cavalry usefulness, as it is the readiness of this service that alone makes it useful.

Stable duties are by no means secondary in their importance. Constant supervision of every company officer at the grooming, feeding and watering of the horses, is a rule of cavalry service never to be neglected. The health and strength of the horses depend mainly on the vigilance of officers, and their exactness in the strict performance of horses' livery and grooming. The trooper who neglects his horse is not worthy of his spurs, and should be transferred to foot service. No government can consent to throw away its horses upon worthless cavalry.

As the health of the cavalryman depends greatly on the thorough cooking of their rations, the daily inspection of kitchens and the meals by a company officer should never be neglected. Cooking utensils must be kept clean, water must be pure, and cleanliness and police in all things belonging to the culinary and cooks should be rigidly enforced.

Cavalry officers should always be present with their command. The nature of cavalry service makes their presence a necessity, as in all formations for attack they lead their columns. They are supposed to possess those rare personal qualities that impart inspiration of invincibility to the squadrons they lead, and magnetize with individual daring each trooper.

The honor of cavalry officers is the brightness of their spurs, and these take their polish from the friction of battle. Absence from their commands, especially when danger threatens them, rusts this brightness, and is the infallible suggestion of unfitness for cavalry honors. Sabres are not trusted until the temper of their steel has been tried. An officer should not be trusted who avoids the trial of his sword.

NEX, the greatest captain of cavalry of any age, died the ignominious death of a traitor; but he left to his children the priceless legacy of a sabre dented by battle strokes and tarnished by the friction of foemen's blades. It should be the ambition of every cavalry officer to transmit to his posterity a like inheritance.

These are old and generally accepted maxims in cavalry service, and their photograph indelibly impressed on every officer's memory, may serve as talisman of honor and patriotism. They are the inspirations of true loyalty, and the very vitality and invincibility of heroism.

The sabre is the cavalryman's safety and power. Skill in its use and in horsemanship make the veteran trooper invincible.

The revolver is a contingent and reserved arm, and should never be relied on when the more certain sabre-point or cutting edge can reach, to pierce or cleave the enemy.

The carbine is intended for use on foot, and should never be unsling in the saddle. To use it under any circumstances from the horses, is suggesting to your enemy timidity, inexperience and lack of pluck to try sabres.

A brave enemy, deriding the erring and unsteady aim of thousands of carbines drawn under the motion and restlessness of horses, would melt away before the weight and speed of a few squadrons, with firmly-set and keen-edged sabres.

Audacity, suddenness, spur, speed and sabre are in fact

the real sinews of cavalry strength. Their terror is greater than the cannons, and their destructiveness far more certain and wasteful.

The times and places of using cavalry effectively depend wholly on the judgment of cavalry commanders; and skillful officers will manoeuvre until ground and occasion are found to hurl suddenly on the enemy the weight of the horse and lightning stroke of the sabre. No battalions, however disciplined and firm, are found brave enough to stand undismayed the shock of well-directed and daringly-led charges of veteran and disciplined cavalry. They break the strongest set squares and shake and scatter the steadiest and closest columns.

Cavalry is either of great usefulness or of utter inefficiency. Commanded, led, and inspired by bold, energetic, determined, and loyal officers, it is the pride and safety of all armies. Trained and commanded from the rear by the timid and faltering, its projectile destructiveness is lost, and disaster and disgrace are as inevitable as the laws of Nature.

Cavalry must be led by its officers! Wherever the gleam of their sabres flashes foremost into danger, the meteor light from blades of following squadrons is the unfailing guarantee of success and victory.

The duties of brigade and division commanders are more responsible and weighty in their nature and extent than those of their lieutenants. On them is devolved the administration and well-being of larger commands. They must see that all estimates for supplies are properly made out and forwarded, and examine critically and carefully into all the wants of their commands before approving or asking for anything unnecessary for their health and efficiency. Surplus supplies of any kind only embarrass and encumber all cavalry movements. Large cavalry commands, economized by the extreme care and diligence of commanders, are of great cost; but, administered carelessly, this cost becomes erroneously disproportioned to the value of any service they may render to the country. Neglect in the economy of this branch of the Army is inexcusable and culpable in the highest degree. Brigade and division commanders must hold their lieutenants strictly responsible for all unnecessary waste and losses of forage, ammunition, arms, subsistence, clothing, horses, horse equipments, and all other public property issued to their men. It is the constant and vigilant supervision of brigade and division commanders that regulates and systematizes subordinate commands and perpetuates a law of order, more essential to cavalry administration than to any other arm.

On these officers is devolved all the responsibility of the prompt and accurate rendition of all reports and returns required by law, regulation, and orders. This important duty is greatly undervalued by most brigade and division commanders, and its neglect is of most serious import. The private soldier is the sufferer. He is often deprived of his pay for months; and, in many instances, after hard, loyal, and faithful service, he loses pension and bounty for want of evidence culpably omitted in returns and reports. Where one true and loyal wounded soldier loses his pension for want of proof, one company commander, one regimental commander, one brigade and one division commander deserve dismissal.

On brigade and division commander falls the still higher responsibility of the drill, instruction, and handling of large bodies of cavalry. Without a high degree of skill in evolutions of masses, cavalry on the field of fire becomes an uncontrollable power, disastrous to itself and disgraceful to its commanders.

This truth has had its sad illustrations in as many reverses and defeats in all armies as to make the effectiveness of large cavalry forces a question of doubt in the minds of many great and distinguished captains. But this responsibility lies wholly with the highest cavalry commanders, for thoroughly disciplined, drilled, and instructed cavalry are handled in masses with the precision and order of machinery directed by an engineer who knows its power, its place, and motions. It is habitual instruction and drill that alone perfects cavalry and make its masses formidable and effective. For this perfection of cavalry, without which it is useless and ineffective, brigade and division commanders are alone responsible.

A STAFF OFFICER.

THE EFFECTS OF A PEACE TREATY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The almost unparalleled depredations committed by the Indians for the past two years upon the white inhabitants of the frontier States, from Minnesota to Texas, are still fresh in the memory of the people. The barbarity practiced by these savages, the fiendish outrages committed, and the inhuman massacres of all sexes and ages, without any regard or distinction, and of almost constant occurrence, plead in thundering tones for a lasting and conquered peace in lieu of the many peaceable and friendly treaties so frequently made and so repeatedly violated. The policy of the Government, in making costly and magnificent presents of clothing, arms, ammunition, and of feeding them, as well as paying large annuities, has been proven to be a very disastrous one. The many advantages possessed by the Indian tribes in their knowledge of country, their simple mode of subsisting, and their superiority in horsemanship, give them great advantages over the whites. At the same time their novel and ingenious mode of warfare can not be successfully competed with by any system practiced in the civilized world. Among all nations the United States stands as the greatest military in the world. The genius of this country has completely changed all systems and modes, and we rank first among them all, while, with all the modes of conducting war, none has yet been discovered that can be used with any degree of success against these fiendish savages, except their own. The great and important branches of the Army, infantry and artillery, are worthless in Indian warfare.

In all former treaties with the savages they have been led to believe that, on account of their superiority and supremacy the Government were anxious and desirous of conciliating them by pleading for a peace treaty, and that it could not well afford to make war with them. These treaties have, as experience have repeatedly shown, been adopted by them as an acknowledgment from the United States of their great power and prowess, and have been received as a license to commit any depredation they saw fit

whenever opportunities occurred. They (with much force) remark that, if the Government do not fear us, why are they so anxious and desirous to make peace; if they can conquer and subjugate us, why do they acknowledge our superiority, and not prove their own? Colonel LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent for the three great tribes, the Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas, and a portion of the Arapahoes, tribes whose names have been a terror to the whites, tribes who, for years, have been indiscriminately committing murder, pillage and rapine, burning homes and people, and destroying all that could not be taken with them, whose treaties were as worthless as the paper upon which they were written, visited them, and stated he had come for peace. They remarked they were not tired of war, but if the whites were, and desired peace, they would make out. The effect of which would not be peace, but a cold-blooded war upon their part. The impudence and independence of their chiefs and warriors while receiving their annuities and presents from the Government agents, and the anger displayed whenever in council with the whites, has always been dispelled by costly presents and the satisfaction of their desires. Thus constantly strengthening them in their belief of their superiority, and our own weakness, exciting in them a feeling of intense disgust and hatred toward the Government. And while negotiations were pending for peace, the same tribe represented in council were committing all kinds of depredations upon those unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. Such has been the effects of peace treaties made in a spirit of conciliation and friendship. Yet, with these stern facts, and only too expensive experience, starting us in the face, while the voices of thousand massacred in cold blood, whose suffering and tortures amid the fiendish and demoniacal scenes enacted by these savages, so horrible as to beggar all description or parallel, are calling for revenge and retaliation, the Government, through its agents, seem content to submit to them, acknowledge their supremacy, bow the knee of submission to their prowess, and like a weak, puny thing, seek an alliance, a peaceable one, promising presents, in order to make a peaceable confession of our inability to effect a lasting peace.

There can be only one mode of effecting peace. It must be conquered, and subjugation must be the result of a decisive and bloody war. Nothing but that will or can convince them of our superiority or supremacy. The many natural advantages possessed by these tribes can be overcome, and when they are sufficiently convinced of the ability of the Government to protect its citizens, and their rights, they will sue for peace. When they are convinced that they are dependent upon the United States, and that by acknowledged allegiance and fidelity to it they can have peace and live in quiet, there will be an end made to all Indian troubles, and not until such time. These deductions are drawn from experience. No one familiar with Indian character or warfare can fail in acknowledging the truth of this logic.

FRONTIER.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Our people cannot blame our authorities or police for the escape of the assassin or the murderer of our lamented and revered Chief Magistrate in the midst of his friends. History is replete with the narratives of such harrowing events, and from the earliest times kings and their ministers, sultans and their vizors, men of note in every class and of every profession, in their private closets, in the chambers of council, in the halls of audience, in the midst of their armies, have fallen victims to the assassin's steel. From EOLON king of Moab, slain by EHUD, in his summer parlor, down to Count Rossi, upon the crowded steps of the capitol, the horrible crime has been perpetrated again and again, and the criminal made his escape, sometimes temporarily, sometimes effectually. The emissaries of the "Old Man of the Mountain," the disciples of bigoted priests, the monomaniac impelled by jealousy, ambition, hate, or imaginary wrong, have all found opportunities, in spite of walls, guards and police. Others, like our own lamented LINCOLN, have perished in consequence of visits to theatres. The Duke de BARRI fell by the knife of LOUVEL just as he left the corridor of the opera house, and like LOUIS XV., stood ready to enter his equipage; and GUSTAVUS III. by a pistol shot in the royal opera house itself, amid the joyous bustle of a Court masked ball; HENRY III. by a knife again, in his private sitting room; HENRY IV. by the steel sitting in his carriage in the public street; the Count de SOISSONS in the very moment of victory, by the pistol bullet of his enemy's hirelings; GUSTAVUS the Great by a pistol ball discharged into his back by a trusted staff officer; MARAT, no parallel except as to popularity and circumstance—not worth or virtue—in his bath; the Emperors PETER and PAUL by the hands of trusted officials of rank and position. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM, about to sail as general in chief, was stabbed to death by a lieutenant he had injured, in the presence of his staff, and the murderer, FELTON, walked away quietly unmolested; and BELLINGHAM shot by mistake Prime Minister PERCIVAL entering the lobby of the House of Commons, where he had been waiting to destroy another member of the cabinet. The Prince of Orange, the WASHINGTON of Holland, was at first, wounded so severely by a shot that he was recovered only by devoted attention, and then again a second time shot and killed in his own house. He fell a martyr to the liberties of the United States of Europe, killed by a bigoted hireling hand. GEORGE III. of England was fired at in his carriage, and LOUIS PHILIPPE again and again, on horseback and in his vehicle, more than one shot taking effect upon innocent parties at his side. LOUIS XV. was stabbed by DAMIENS in the midst of his guards, as he was getting into his coach; and the present Emperor of Austria, taking a walk in a public place, only escaped the assassin's blow by the energy and devotion of his aide, the Count O'DONKELL. JAMES MURRAY, regent of Scotland, riding through the streets of Lingthgow, at the head of an armed retinue, was killed by a carbine shot, fired by JAMES HAMILTON, from a balcony, purposely hung with black cloth, that the murderer's person might cast no shadow on the wall, and thus betray his presence. While the assassinated ruler's men-at-arms were detained in breaking in the barricaded doors, HAMILTON escaped through the rear,

mounted a fleet horse, ready at hand, fled and escaped pursuit. About the same time Queen ELIZABETH was fired at in her barge upon the Thames, and the ball missing her, hit a waterman near by. POLIET DE MERE shot the Duke of GUISE, a second King in France, in the midst of his troops, from a perverted sense of duty; and HOCH, worthy a better fate, moderate, gentle, brave and capable, perished by poison administered to make way with a rising idol inimical to the Directory. More than once the life of the first NAPOLEON trembled in the balance, and was dependent on the miscalculations of a slow match and the nerve of a student's arm. The same remark applies exactly to the reigning BONAPARTE. More than one Pope perished by poison, according to popular belief and almost positive proof, and the death of two Presidents and the almost fatal sickness of a third is imputed to the same race of vipers who have reached the life of HONEST ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Finally, CHARLES XII., the Lion of the North, was shot in the midst of his staff, reconnoitering the enemy's works, and to this day, how and by whose hands, and by what means he fell, is not certain. Suspicion indicates the very officer who was pointing out the progress of his engineers, and imputes the instigation to one of his nearest connections. But enough of such a catalogue of base deeds, of murder by poison or steel, whether mixed in coffee by a Scandinavian Queen within the century, or dealt by a slaveocrat bigot. Peace to the illustrious dead; for his living people JUSTICE, or, if the term please better, VENGEANCE. "MERCY tempered by JUSTICE, not JUSTICE tempered by mercy."

ANCHOR.

FORMS OF CAPITULATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Nothing demands so much minute care as the drawing-up of a form of capitulation. Terms of surrender in relation to a large body of men, have seldom been observed without immediate or subsequent violation; if not in actual misapplication of the letter, at all events in direct contravention of the spirit. Take, for instance, the Convention of Stade or Closter Seven, September 8, 1757. It was almost immediately violated by the French Marshal DE RICHELIEU, and in consequence rejected by the British Government. Congress in the same manner violated the spirit of its pledges in regard to BURGONYNE, alleging as a reason that the British Ministry were about to imitate conduct akin to that in respect to the Duke of Cumberland's Army in Hanover. While speaking of BURGONYNE's surrender we may recall a curious incident which then occurred, showing how careful negotiators should be in using definite language, incapable of any indefinite interpretation. Lieutenant-Colonel KINGSTON, Adjutant-General and Secretary to Lieutenant-General BURGONYNE, in the latter's "State of the Expedition from Canada," states that "Mr. GATES asked me whether it was not customary on field days for arms and accoutrements to go together? I told him there was nothing said in the Convention that I had agreed to with him relating to accoutrements, and that he could have no right to anything but what was stipulated in that treaty. He replied, 'You are perfectly right,' and turned to some of the officers in their service by and said, 'If we meant to have had them we ought to have inserted them in the Convention.'"

This was very honorable on the part of GATES; and Congress, unless it had full proof of the intention of the British Government to evade or stultify BURGONYNE's capitulation, should have imitated his example. If, on the other hand, as is most likely, judging from British diplomacy and action as a rule, they had such proof, it did right in depriving its enemy of the service of a veteran force for employment against our allies. No stipulation has ever given rise to so much difficulty as that permitting officers to retain private property. This generally is twisted and stretched so as to cover actual plunder. The story is told that when one of our officers heard that the Rebel officers covered by LEE's surrender had been permitted to retain their side arms—"Their side arms, indeed!" he exclaimed, "ours," "mine," most likely, for many of the Rebel officers wore "swords and equipments they stole from the Federal officers when prisoners."

K.

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The accompanying letter seems to me so weighty that I offer it to you for publication. I do this without having the permission of the writer, whose name, therefore, I cannot give. He was a strong Union man in North Carolina, until secession actually took place, when he was obliged to enter the army. So soon as taken prisoner, he asked to be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, from which the amnesty of our martyred President excluded him, on account of his high rank. But proper explanations obtained for him the admission to the oath. He has since returned to his State, where he was a large planter before the Rebellion.

Your obt. serv't,

FRANCIS LIEBER.
WILMINGTON, April 10, 1865.

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER:

HONORED SIR:—A few days since, I dropped you a hasty note, but time and association strengthen me in the conviction that the sooner slavery is constitutionally abolished, the more speedily and surely will the Southern States again enjoy the blessings of peace and true civil liberty. It would be better, much better, that negroes should be entitled to all the immunities of free white men, than that they should be kept in their present rocking condition; like the "rocking stone," they are in danger themselves, and threaten the destruction of others by the action of some centrifugal force, and the sooner the agitation is closed, and they are placed upon a firm base, the better for all parties. I do not think that these insurgent States can with safety to the Government be again admitted to their rights under the Constitution until slavery is destroyed beyond the hope of redemption. The Justices of the Peace in the South have been, as a general thing, the leaders in secession, and from the minds of the people, they should be debarred the privilege of holding office or acting in the

capacity, or of exercising the functions of office forever more.

We are to have a convention here on the 17th of May. I am preparing a circular for the public, and will send you a copy.

With the difficulties before us, I feel that these States require men of the most enlarged views and sterling virtues, and our Government should spare no pains in selecting from every section the men for the times. Above all, do not "precipitate" the States back into the Union.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DE FORD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to correct through your paper several errors which have appeared in public prints relative to the destruction of the captured steamer *De Ford*.

Information of her whereabouts was first obtained by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander EDWARD HOOKER, commanding *Commodore Read* and First division, Potomac Flotilla, from three of her crew, who effected their escape during the excitement of removing her cargo, and not from the *Don*, as reported.

Captain HOOKER immediately dispatched the United States steamer *Yankee*, informing the commander of the flotilla that he had obtained information that the captured steamer was in Indian Creek, Virginia, and that he was then on his way to capture or destroy her.

Proceeding thither, accompanied by the gunboats *Freeborn*, *Cœur de Lion*, and *Heliotrope*, and these only—the *Don* and *Nunsemond* being at Point Lookout or some other distant point—he immediately instituted a vigorous search, sending the light-draft vessels to the head of this and other adjacent creeks. Not finding her here, he proceeded to Dimer's Creek, a few miles from Indian Creek, which the informants had mistaken for the latter, and there discovered her partially disabled. He completely destroyed her, together with a number of dwelling and ware-houses. The whole country, for miles around, was thoroughly shelled.

Mosby's and FITZHUGH's gangs were seen, and several well-directed shots were planted among them, and no doubt that some found that "last ditch" for which they had been so long in search. The others considered this as highly suggestive of leaving, and showed their discretion by keeping at a much more respectable distance.

Having thoroughly accomplished the work laid out (and here let me say that, from long acquaintance with Captain HOOKER, he never does otherwise), we proceeded down the creek, stopping at several points to take off a number of "contrabands" (some thirty), who expressed their delight by such expressions as "Praise de Lord," etc., etc., for their happy deliverance from the fast sinking Confederacy.

The expedition reflects the highest credit on Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander HOOKER and his subordinate officers, who so ably cooperated with him in the destruction of the steamer, the object of the expedition.

ALLOWANCE OF CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in No. 77 of the JOURNAL, under the head of the Company Clothing Book, the following paragraph:—

"In the volunteer service a soldier is allowed by law for clothing \$3.50 per month, amounting to \$42 per year; and in a subsequent paragraph it is prescribed that when a soldier has drawn during the year clothing to a greater amount than \$42, the excess must be charged to him on the next muster roll and deducted from the soldier's pay, &c."

An act to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861, and published to the Army in the appendix to the regulations, is correctly quoted as follows:—

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set forth, shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the Regular Army;

"Provided, That the allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be \$3.50 per month," &c.

If there is any law prescribing a different allowance of clothing in kind to volunteers from that issued to regulars it has thus far escaped my observation.

If the clothing be not issued in kind, as for example, if a regiment provides its own uniform, and draws its clothing allowance in money, the commutation is fixed by law at three dollars and fifty cents per month, which is approximately the money value of the regular clothing allowance at the prices of 1861 when the law was enacted.

"The money value of clothing allowed to the Army of the United States" for 1865 (the same or nearly the same allowance in kind as in 1861, but at advanced prices) is at the rate \$6.54 per month or \$78.49 per year (see G. O. No. 2, A. G. O. 1865), to which, if issued in kind, volunteers and regulars are equally entitled under the act specified and quoted above.

If I am in error I shall be pleased to be corrected.

LEX.

GENERAL BURNSIDE ON THE NEW PRESIDENT.

On last Saturday afternoon, when the people of New York were excited and horror-stricken with the first news of the murder of the PRESIDENT, Major-General BURNSIDE was observed in front of the Post-Office at about three o'clock. A large gathering of people immediately assembled, calling for a speech. General BURNSIDE spoke as follows:

I feel too much grieved, my friends, to express any lengthy remarks on this sad occasion. I am too much overcome by my own feelings to do justice to the memory of our late good and talented PRESIDENT, and I will not attempt the task. It is our duty and the duty of the country now to support his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON (aplause), and I am glad to be able to say that he is worthy of the support of the people. I have had abundant opportunities to know his character; for I have been in consultation with

him at all hours of the day and night, when I had charge of the Department of the Ohio, and I have been enabled to discern his course minutely on all matters, which required his judgment and attention. Having had these opportunities, I can say to you that he has acted at all times with ability, zeal, and discretion. I tell you, gentlemen, that I have never known him to take a drop of liquor, and I have never seen him under its influence. If it were otherwise I would have discovered it, for I have been continually with him. There were moments when I could have, if possible, read the thoughts of his soul, and I can truly say, after having enjoyed the most intimate relations with him, that he is worthy of your confidence. I believe the indiscretion with which he was charged on the 4th of March can be explained away. Let him who is without sin cast a stone at him. Let the nation then support him as their President. (Applause). That becomes the duty of all of us. Let us stand by him, and strengthen his hands and the hands of the Government. My friends, conduct yourselves as becomes the day. Let not the wrong you and the Nation have suffered impel you to commit violence of any kind on any one. If there are men living among us who are enemies to the Government, or who have proved faithless in the hour when the country needed their sympathy, do not molest them; leave them to the fate which will assuredly follow them when they commit acts of disloyalty. The course before us all in this hour is plain. Let us rally round our President—(cheers for JOHNSON)—let us support him and do our whole duty to the country by aiding the Government in the great work before it. We have been called on to mourn the death of our President. I think he had talent and patriotism above any man of the age; I know he deserves the sincere regret of every man, and I can also say that in this untimely end the South have lost their best friend. (Cries of "That's so," and applause). I do not say, though, that you or the Government should change your policy or mode of dealing with the South. We must all ask God to guide us in the hour of our tribulation. But our first duty is to support the Government and our new President, ANDREW JOHNSON. (Applause).

PROCLAMATION BY JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DANVILLE, Va., April 5, 1865.

The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the capital. It would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our energies to falter and our efforts to become relaxed under adverse, however calamitous they may be.

For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people has been greatly trammelled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has thus been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverses, how wretched has been the self-deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude than to encounter dangers with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point to strike the enemy in detail far from his base. Let us but will it and we are free.

Animated by that confidence in spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy. That Virginia—noble State—whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war; whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come—that Virginia, with the help of the people and by the blessing of Providence, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her territory.

If by the stress of numbers we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free.

Let us, then, not respond, my countrymen; but, relying on God, meet the foe with fresh defiance and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SHERIDAN AS SECOND LIEUTENANT.

The following extract from one of General SCOTT's old orders will be interesting at this time when the subaltern who gained honorable mention at "the Cascades" is Major-General in the Regular Army:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1857.

General Orders No. 14.

(Extract.)

VIII. April 28th, 1856, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. STEPHENSON, Ninth Infantry, commanding companies A, E, F, and I, same regiment, and detachments of Company E, First Dragoons, and Company L, Third Artillery, in all 200 men, at the Cascades, W. T., repulsed the Indians in their attack of that place. The troops landed under fire, routing and dispersing the enemy at every point—capturing a large number of their mules, and destroying all their property.

Second Lieutenant PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, Fourth Infantry, is specially mentioned for his gallantry.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT.
IRVING McDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

First Lieutenant James Magill, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, has been cashiered.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Badeau, of Lieutenant-General Grant's Staff, has been temporarily attached to the Department Staff of the Department of Virginia.

Colonel C. A. Morgan, Acting Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army, is announced as senior aide-de-camp upon the staff of Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

Captain Loomis L. Langdon, First U. S. Artillery commanding artillery brigade Twenty-fifth Army corps, is announced as Chief of Artillery detachment Army of the James.

Assistant-Surgeon P. V. Schenck has been relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to report to the commander of the Middle Military Division for assignment to duty.

Lieutenant E. N. K. Talcott, First New York Volunteer Engineers, has been assigned to duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South.

Brigadier-General C. S. Russell, of the Twenty-fifth corps, has been placed in command of City Point, Va., relieving Brigadier-General C. H. T. Collis, who has been ordered to report with his brigade, to headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Captain James Entwistle, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Captain Sidney S. Boyce, Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Captain Prince G. D. Morton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, have been dismissed.

Colonel Madison Miles, Medical Inspector General, U. S. Army, has been ordered, in addition to his other duties, to make personal inspections of such hospitals and posts as may, in his opinion, require special attention, when the occasion may arise, upon orders of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

The following officers constitute the staff of Major-General Pope, commanding Department of Northwest:—Major T. J. Weed, Additional Aide-de-Camp, Chief of Staff; Major T. I. McKenny, Additional Aide-de-Camp, Inspector-General and Chief of Cavalry; Major C. S. Charlott, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major S. S. Curtis, Second Colorado Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp, and Judge-Advocate; Captain I. N. Mason, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Major W. W. Burns, C. S., Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Ebn. Swift, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Major R. H. Hunt, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery; Captain R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant S. P. Curtis, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE OCCUPATION OF MOBILE—GENERAL STONE-MAN'S EXPEDITION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
April 13, 1865.

Major-General DIX, New York:

Official information has reached this Department of the occupation of Mobile, on the 12th inst., by the troops under command of Major-General Canby. No particulars of the capture have yet been received.

The following dispatches, confirming details of the expedition under command of Major-General Stoneman, have been forwarded to the Department of Major-General Thomas:—

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE,
April 13—1:30 P. M.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:
I forward the following report from Major-General Stoneman, just received, for the information of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General, and take pleasure in specially inviting their attention to the importance of the work performed by General Stoneman, who in spirit fully executed the orders given him before starting on the expedition. The officers specially mentioned by General Stoneman—Major Keogh, Captains Morrow, Allen and Chamberlain—have heretofore, on many occasions, distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct in battle.

HEADQUARTERS EAST TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD,
Camp at Slatersville, N. C., April 13,
Via Jonesboro, 7 A. M., April 13, 1865.

To Major-General THOMAS, commanding Department of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last dispatch from Boone, N. C. From Boone it became necessary to cross the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin River bottom, in order to obtain supplies for men and horses. Here we were detained three days by freshets. From thence we struck for Christiansburg. On the route I detached Colonel Miller, with a portion of his brigade to Wytheville, and Major Wagner, with a portion of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Palmer's brigade, to Big Lick. These three points were struck almost simultaneously. Colonel Palmer attacked, and after some fighting, captured Wytheville, destroyed the depot of supplies at that point, and also at Blair's Meadow. Major Wagner, after striking the railroad at Big Lick, pushed on toward Lynchburg, destroying on his way the important bridges over the Big and Little Otter, and got to within four miles of Lynchburg. With the main body, I effectually destroyed the road between New River and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensboro' on the North Carolina Railroad. Arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensboro' and between Greensboro' and Yadkin River, and the large depots of supplies along the road. This duty was performed with considerable fighting, the capture of 400 prisoners, and to my entire satisfaction. With the other two brigades (Brown's and Miller's), and the artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Hagan, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about 3,000 troops, under the command of Major-General W. M. Gardiner, and 14 pieces of artillery, under command of Colonel (late Lieutenant-General) Pemberton. The whole formed behind Grant's Creek, about ten miles and a half from Salisbury. As soon as a proper disposition could be made, I ordered a general charge upon the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole fourteen pieces of artillery, 1,364 prisoners, including 65 officers. All the artillery and 1,104 prisoners are now with us. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but scattered and escaped into the woods.

We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed 15 miles of track and the bridges toward Charlotte, and then moved to this point. From here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba River, and be in position to operate toward Charlotte and Columbia, or upon the flank of an army moving south.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by us:—

Four large cotton factories and 7,000 bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing 10,000 stand of small arms and accoutrements; 1,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, 1,500 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition and 7,000 pounds of powder, 35,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000 pounds of cured bacon, 100,000 suits of gray uniforms and clothing, 250,000 army blankets,

20,000 pounds of harness-leather, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores, and medical supplies, valued by the Rebel medical directors at \$100,000 in gold. In addition to the arsenal at Salisbury, the military was being fitted up, and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed.

The depots along the route traversed by our various parties have furnished us with abundance. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road I have no means of estimating. I can say, however, that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville. We have a surplus of led animals, and sufficient besides to haul off all our captives, mount a portion of the prisoners and about a thousand contrabands, and this after crossing Stone Mountains once, and the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made by headquarters, since the 29th of last month, of 500 miles, and much more by portions of the command. The rapidity of our movements, in almost every instance, caused our advanced guard to herald our approach, and make the surprise complete. General Gillem, the immediate commander of the division, who is entitled to a full share of whatever is due, will make the detailed report of the expedition.

The only casualties in my staff was Captain Morrow, A. A. G., who, while gallantly assisting Major Keogh, my aide-de-camp, leading the Eleventh Kentucky cavalry in the fight at Salisbury, was, on his twentieth birthday, severely but not dangerously wounded in the left knee. These two young officers, as also Major Bascom, A. A. G., my chief of staff; Captain Chamberlain, my chief quartermaster, and Captain Allen, A. A. G., I wish to bring to your special attention, and through you to the General-in-Chief.

(Signed) GEORGE STONEMAN, Major-General.
G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

CAPTURE OF THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, April 13, 1865.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX:

The following dispatches from Major-General Canby report the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, which forms a part of the Rebel defences of the city of Mobile.

HEADQUARTERS, M. D. W. MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD,
Sunday, April 9, 1865—9 A. M.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

Spanish Fort and its dependencies were captured last night. We have 25 officers and 534 enlisted men prisoners and have taken 5 mortars and 25 guns. The major part of the garrison escaped by water. Blakeley is already invested, and will be assaulted to-day unless the works are stronger than I now believe them to be.

Ed. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.
HEADQUARTERS M. D. W. MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
Sunday, April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT and Major-General HALLECK:
I have the honor to report the capture this day of the Rebel fortifications at Blakeley, with 2,400 prisoners and 20 guns.

Ed. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL CUSTER TO HIS TROOPS

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
APPROXIMATE COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
April 9, 1865.

Soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division:

With profound gratitude toward the God of battles, by whose blessings our enemies have been humbled, and our arms rendered triumphant, your Commanding General avails himself of this, his first opportunity, to express to you his admiration of the heroic manner in which you have passed through the series of battles which to-day resulted in the surrender of the enemy's entire army.

The record established by your indomitable courage is unparalleled in the annals of war. Your prowess has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy, in open battle, one hundred and eleven (111) pieces of field artillery, sixty-five (65) battle-flags, and upwards of ten thousand (10,000) prisoners of war, including seven (7) general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured forty-six (46) pieces of field artillery, and thirty-seven (37) battle-flags.

You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated. And notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you.

The near approach of peace renders it improbable that you will again be called upon to undergo the fatigue of the gloomy march, or the exposure of the battle-field; but should the assistance of keen blades, wielded by your sturdy arms, be required to hasten the coming of that glorious peace for which we have been so long contending, the Commanding General is proudly confident that, in the future, as in the past, every demand will meet with a hearty and willing response.

Let us hope that our work is done, and that, blessed with the comforts of peace, we may be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of home and friends.

For our comrades who have fallen, let us ever cherish a grateful remembrance. To the wounded, and to those who languish in Southern prisons, let our heartfelt sympathy be tendered.

And now, speaking for myself alone, when the war is ended, and the task of the historian begins, when those deeds of daring which have rendered the name and fame of the Third Cavalry division imperishable, are inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history, I only ask that my name may be written as that of the commander of the Third Cavalry division.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Official: L. W. FARNHART, Capt. and A. A. G.

DISCHARGE FOR DISABILITY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865.

Circular No. 16.

I. With a view to fix the responsibility of receiving into service recruits, substitutes, drafted men, &c., who, at the time of entry into the service are incapable of performing the duties of a soldier, on the proper Mustering and Recruiting and Recruiting Officers and Examining Surgeons, and to prevent the improper discharge of persons on the ground of disability contracted before their entry into service, the Secretary of War directs that all enlisted men who appear to be fit subjects for discharge, on account of disability existing at the time of entry into the service, be not discharged until they shall have been sent to such U. S. General Hospitals as the Surgeon-General may designate for the reception of this class of patients, where, after thorough treatment and observation, they will be disposed of on the recommendation of boards, to be designated by the Surgeon-General for that purpose.

II. The Secretary of War also directs that the Chief Medical Officer, under the Provost-Marshal-General, shall have an opportunity to make such observation and examination of this class of patients, together with the Surgeons who examined them on their entry into service, as may be necessary to inculcate or exculpate the Mustering and Recruiting Officers and Examining Surgeons.

E. D. TOWSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official:—SAMUEL BRACK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AMENDMENT OF GENERAL GRANT'S TRADE ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, April 11, 1865.

Special Order No. 74.

Second paragraph of Special Order No. 48, of the date of March 10, 1865, from these headquarters, suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern Shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and the portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, under further orders, is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, is discontinued as a chaplain's post. Camp Douglas, same territory, is announced as a post.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE PUBLISHER of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is \$7 50; in half morocco \$10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about \$1 60, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1865.

THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

SOME months ago, the author of an elaborate, skillful, and appreciative analysis of the career of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, drew a parallel between our lamented PRESIDENT and King HENRY IV. of France. Alas! the lapse of time has made the historical comparison only too complete. As it was the horrible fate of good King HENRY of Navarre to perish by the dagger of an assassin, so now, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who of all Presidents since WASHINGTON, has been enshrined most deeply in the affections of loyal America, has fallen by the murderous hands of JOHN WILKES BOOTH—a man whose name will outlast in infamy even the name of the atrocious RAVAILLAC. Our English tongue lacks a word to express the definite crime which one week ago was committed against the American Nation. We call him a regicide who kills a king, a homicide who kills any one of the human race. The President of the United States is at once a man of the people and a ruler more powerful than the greatest of kings. To kill him is to commit a crime too great to bear a name. It is the murder of the representative and head, the actual, not the nominal leader of thirty millions of people. The circumstances of the crime, in time, in place, in manner of execution, and in the bloody comprehensiveness of the plot, which included a part or all of the Cabinet, add horror to horror. The strange spot of the murder, in a theatre-box at the Capital, before a full assemblage of gaily-dressed and gay-hearted spectators, a comedy going on upon the stage, and a tragedy at the proscenium, the assassin a professional actor, who had so often played his rôle in fictitious dramas, from which preparatory school he had stepped to this horrible drama of reality, his theatrical leap and flourish of dagger, and his utterance of the dishonored motto of dishonored Virginia—all these and the other details were heard by the Nation with a momentary stupor of dull horror, as the news flew across the country.

But publicly and privately, the people were swift to express their mingled feelings of sorrow, indignation and execration. In a few brief hours, and before the life was gone from his frame, ABRAHAM LINCOLN ascended to the lofty place reserved for him in the respect and affections of his countrymen. Never has there been known in our land since the death of WASHINGTON, such a depth of sorrow over the death of any single man, nor has there ever been so prompt, so spontaneous and so profuse a demonstration of affection to his memory. In an instant, and with no consultation with his neighbor, each man decked his house in the suits of woe, and tied the badge of

mourning to his arm. When Easter Sunday dawned, with its benignant light, and awoke its tender memories of the Divine Sufferer, it found a nation in tears. From one ocean to the other, in cottage and in marble mansion, on warehouse, church, shop, saloon, theatre, log cabin, every place which man inhabits, were seen the signs of national grief. The progress of time has only increased the intensity of feeling. No man has been too humble nor any too haughty to mourn for PRESIDENT LINCOLN by outward signs as well as in inward feelings. In cities, the places of amusement have been closed through the week, business suspended, and the churches alone attract a sympathetic audience. All classes and conditions of men, all political parties, all races, men of all complexions, testify together their respectful affection for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Nothing is more touching than this spectacle of universal grief.

With such manifestations, it is clear that the place of PRESIDENT LINCOLN in history is assured. Had he lived, he would have lived to enjoy the applause and the admiration which always follows upon honesty, patriotism, and ability in conspicuous public position. Had he lived, many surmises and anxieties which now disturb patriotic men who peer into the future would not have cast their shadow over the national path. But his own work was done. The two great objects of his public career, the restoration of the Union and the overthrow of slavery, were already on the point of consummation. He died at the end of a long and bloody rebellion, with peace already in prospect. The country was redeemed, and the work entrusted to his hands accomplished. Even in this hour of victory, however, he had no words of exultation on his lips, but only mercy and magnanimity there. His last message to Congress he closed by a memorable paragraph, beginning—"With malice towards none and 'charity towards all.'" It was while his heart was full of such sentiments, which had partly been expressed in merciful acts, that BOOTH's accursed bullet found him out. It needed only this last act of devotion to the Southern Rebellion, in the hour of its death-struggle, to culminate the infamy it has already obtained, and to brand once more, with the ineffaceable execration of all mankind, the horrible frenzy of its blinder devotees. The BEAUREGARDS with their lying "booty and beauty" proclamation, the BOOTHs with their assassin hands, the BEALLS with their foot-pad Canadian raids and their deliberate burning of peaceful and unwarned cities, the FORRESTS with their Fort Pillow massacres, the PICKETTS with their wholesale hangings, and the WINDERS with their dreadful dungeon tortures prepared for brave soldiers taken in honorable battle—such are the men whose names will cast a shade even on those unhappy soldiers and citizens whom State pride carried unwillingly into the vortex of secession. It would be an insult to humanity to accuse the entire South of sympathy with this last horrid act of barbarity. But we may thank heaven that no Northern patriot, no loyal soldier of the Union, could have committed it. It was possible only for Rebellion to furnish a man of the stamp required.

MR. LINCOLN did not need the affectionate eulogy he has so lavishly received. The universal desire to rehearse his good traits, is, however, in itself, his best eulogy. He died with his own personal work finished, and with all that completed, too, which the country had asked of him. Would only that he had lived to vivify our patriotism with something of his own simple fervor, and to assure with his own hands the restoration of the Union to an integrity as spotless as his own.

THE CLOSING CAMPAIGN.

AT the opening of the Rebellion, a famous American writer stated his conviction that "death from disease of the heart" would be more numerous in this country for a score of years to come than ever before, because the Nation would pass through a series of exciting events unparalleled in its previous history. Of the intrinsic accuracy of this assertion we are incompetent to judge, but tabulated statistics of necrology will duly settle the question. One thing, however, is certain,—that the theory will be fully tested. No one, however coolly and dispassionately he may have observed the great contest, can appreciate the extraordinary excitements which this Nation, more distinguished than any other people, perhaps, except

the English from whom we derive, for the imperturbability of its phlegmatic temperament, has lately experienced. There have been, in the first place, great climacteric periods, heaped-up waves of patriotic passion, indignation, grief, or exultation, which have never permitted the popular commotion to subside. Such were the fall of Sumter; the defeat at Manassas; the capture of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, all in March, 1862; the battles of Pea Ridge and Newbern in March, and Shiloh, Island 10, and New Orleans in April following; the disastrous Virginia campaign of that summer, checked only at Antietam; Fredericksburgh and Murfreesboro' in December; the second Fredericksburgh, and GRANT's battles west of Vicksburg, in May, 1863; Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and the great feat of opening the Mississippi in July of the same year; Chickamauga, Knoxville and Chattanooga at the close of the year. At these great eras, the surge of accumulated events prevented popular excitement from subsiding. The treatment of Union prisoners in Southern dungeons, massacres like those at Fort Pillow, threats of foreign interventions, conscriptions at home, draft riots, and many such circumstances, served to fill up the intermediary space between the great defeats or victories, bloody and critical battles.

It might have been surmised that mere reaction and physical exhaustion would have given popular emotion, at length, some respite, and found the American people more calm and deliberate during the fourth year of the war, than in its earlier stages. But the war was waged, on the accession of GRANT to the Lieutenant-Generalship, with triple fury, and calmness was still out of the range of possibilities. The future student of history will be astonished at the magnitude and intensity of American military operations from May, 1864, to May, 1865. It has been a single incessant campaign, summer and winter, and even day and night. The fearful penetration of Virginia from Culpepper to Petersburg, with its chain of tremendous battles; the brilliant campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the bloody conflicts on the Chattahoochee; the mysterious march through Georgia to its coast, when public expectation and anxiety stood tiptoed, while, during a long month, a great army was cut off from all communication with its friends; the Nashville campaign, in which a threatened invasion of the North, and the defeat of our entire military plans, East and West, culminated, after a month of suspense, in the annihilation of the western power of the Confederacy; the naval victory in Mobile Bay; the strange and alarming expeditions of EARLY through Maryland and Pennsylvania to the very defences of Baltimore and Washington; the great march of SHERMAN across the Confederacy from its centre to its sea-coast; the wresting away of the Atlantic ports of the Rebellion, Savannah, Wilmington, and Charleston itself; and, quickly on the heels of these victories, the final advance in Virginia, the series of desperate battles, the fall of Petersburg and of Richmond, the flight of LEE, the fierce contests and hot pursuit, the surrender of LEE and his whole army, and, in the midst of the general exultation, the horrible murder of the PRESIDENT, changing general and uncontrolled joy to as poignant grief and indignation—such is the series of events through which the American Nation has passed, within a few months. We need not recall the excited political campaign and election occurring in the same eventful year, and ordinarily the chief epoch of the Presidential quadriennium, nor the great fluctuations of gold and paper currency, by which fortunes have daily been won and lost, nor the discoveries and speculations in petroleum and the precious metals, nor the hundred other excitements which have added daily fuel to the popular fever.

We do not appreciate ourselves, even with some such chronological exhibit of events as the one just hastily sketched, how fearfully nerve and blood have been taxed, not in our soldiery only, or in the residents of Border States, but in the citizens who pursue the "quiet vocations of peace," as we are wont to call them, a thousand miles away from the roar and smoke of battle. But, in a sort of negative way, we may get an index, in this present climax of popular excitement, of its real state, by noticing what does not attract attention. Three grand expeditions, fitted out with unusual care and magnitude of detail, in the Department of the Mississippi and the Department of the Gulf, have been suffered to depart, to pursue their

course for months, to reap perfect and triumphant success, and all with scarcely a word of comment in the streets and houses of the North. But for the work of reporters detailed for that special service from the daily press, even the prominent circumstances of these affairs would hardly be read, east of the Alleghenies and north of the Savannah, much less discussed or sought after. Important, skillful, and glorious, as these three expeditions have been, and worthy of taking a place beside occurrences which, earlier in the war, created universal joy, with cheers, bonfires, honorary salutes, promotions for gallantry, and all the deserved accompaniments of heroic deeds, these achievements have been dwarfed by the colossal magnitude of the great blows under which the Rebellion has staggered and fallen, and the great grief with which its last Iago-like thrust has filled our land.

STONEMAN's expedition from Tennessee to North Carolina, starting from Knoxville on the 10th day of March, penetrated, in a fine march of 500 miles, to Boone, Salisbury, Charlotte, and to the borders of South Carolina, defeated the enemy everywhere, captured 19 cannon and 1,200 prisoners, and, twelve days ago, had already captured and destroyed four large cotton factories and seven thousand bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing ten thousand stand of small arms and accoutrements; one million rounds of small arm ammunition, one thousand rounds of fixed artillery ammunition and seven thousand pounds of powder, thirty-five thousand bushels of corn, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of cured bacon, one hundred thousand suits of gray uniforms and clothing, two hundred and fifty thousand army blankets, twenty thousand pounds of harness leather, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre; a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores and medical supplies, valued by the Rebel medical directors at one hundred thousand dollars in gold; and, finally, at Salisbury, the military workshop filled with machinery from Raleigh and Richmond. Such is the work accomplished by an expedition which would have had a most important influence on the fate of LEE and JOHNSTON. But the fate of LEE and JOHNSTON being sealed, our people no longer read with avidity the details of what has been done by STONEMAN.

WILSON, with a cavalry force of great magnitude, has made the second of this series of great expeditions. It started from Eastport on or about the 10th, the day of STONEMAN's march from Knoxville. I marched 200 miles to Selma, captured the entrenched town by assault, with all its garrison and stores, captured or dispersed the entire cavalry of FORREST and RODDY, and is now on the latter half of its mission, a march of 200 miles more to Montgomery, Cahawba and Mobile. Finally, the great expedition of CANBY to Mobile, full three months in preparation, under taken by a strong fleet and an army equipped with siege trains and more than 30,000 strong, being composed of troops both from CANBY and THOMAS, has forced its way to Mobile, had a fortnight's hard fighting, a siege and assault of the enemy's strong works, and has carried them. With the loss of about 2,500 men, the combined land and naval expedition has captured the second commercial city of the Confederacy, whose defenses were worthy to be mentioned with those of Vicksburgh, Savannah, and Charleston itself. Four thousand prisoners and many cannon were captured. But the whole affair caused less excitement at the North than the skirmish at Big Bethel.

It seems then, that, from THOMAS's headquarters in Tennessee three great expeditions have lately been planned, equipped, and started, have pursued their course with perfect success, have made great captures of cities, prisoners, cannon and supplies, and have had a great influence on the question, now of great importance, as to the possibility of future temporary resistance to the national arms in the Gulf section of the whilom Confederacy. They all, with singular coincidence, started at the same time from the appointed rendezvous, on or about the 10th day of March, from points as widely distant as Knoxville, Eastport and Mobile Point. But the latter, it should be observed, and by far the most important, was under the able direction of General CANBY, to whom General THOMAS only furnished a contingent of troops, guns, and supplies. And the design of WILSON's cavalry expedition, also, was directly in support of CANBY's attack on Mobile.

What military experience may be yet in store for the country, it is hard to determine. But it seems evident now that the three Western expeditions, just approaching successful termination, will comprise all the operations of great magnitude likely, for the present, to engage the attention of the Nation. It is not, indeed, improbable, that a fierce guerrilla struggle may be inaugurated; but it would be a trivial affair compared with this conflict of giants, with all America for a wrestling-floor, which for four years has made the continent tremble.

ONE of the most philosophical of English historians, in considering the crime of treason, has remarked that, "A sin, a vice, a crime, are the objects of theology, ethics and jurisprudence. Whenever their judgments agree they corroborate each other; but as often as they differ, a prudent legislator appreciates the guilt and punishment according to the measure of social injury. On this principle, the most daring attack on the life and property of a private citizen is judged less atrocious than the crime of treason and rebellion, which invades the majesty of the Republic."

It is upon the recognition of this long-established principle of public justice that our newly-inaugurated Chief Magistrate promises to base his policy in dealing with those whose "high crimes and misdemeanors" it becomes his province to punish. "The American people," he tells us in a recent speech, "must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime, and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies—that it is strong not only to protect but to punish." * * * "With other and inferior offences our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished." * * * "Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer the penalty. While we are appalled, overwhelmed, at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the Nation to be assassinated?"

As the PRESIDENT has taken occasion to incorporate these and similar expressions into nearly every public speech he has made since his inauguration we must accept them, not as the utterance of a passing sentiment, but as the declaration of fixed and determined purpose, based upon some settled principle of action. And as such we believe they will receive the commendation of an enlightened public sentiment, which, dating its origin, in some measure, from the universal horror awakened by the assassination of our Chief Magistrate, will yet find a firmer basis in the more general recognition of the mutual obligations of the individual and the State.

If President JOHNSON fulfill the promise of his words, we believe that impartial history will trace vast benefits to the fact that the Executive power was at the this crisis committed to the hands of a man who so clearly appreciated the obligations public justice had laid upon him; who understands so clearly as Mr. JOHNSON appears to do, that the judicial treatment of treason and traitors is a question not of any one man's judgment, but of statute law, of which public officers are but the interpreters and the executors. Thus far, the national treatment of treason has been altogether a subject of that military control, under which established principles of law are necessarily laid aside to provide for the varying exigencies of the hour, whose wants can only be met by the prompt and arbitrary exercise of individual judgments. But it promises soon to return under the control of judicial action, which is not to be measured or limited by the tenderness of any man, or by the compassion of any class of men, except so far as this may find expression in that universal public sentiment, which, in a country like this, may be held to practically set aside all laws for the punishment of offences against the State.

It is against the majesty of the Republic that Southern treason has sinned, and it is to vindicate this that the Nation has for four years put forth its utmost strength in the terrible struggle of civil war. Now that it has established its supremacy, let it not, in listening to the claims of mercy, forget altogether the

kindred demands of that justice upon whose firm foundations it can alone be surely established. No one who understands the American people need fear lest they should not be sufficiently generous and magnanimous; their danger is rather that they may fail to realize what is due—not to passion, not to revenge—but to the laws of public safety, which no man and no body of men can be suffered to violate with impunity. It is in the idea that the Republic is contained in the person of its chief, that the reverence for the sacredness of the royal person finds its origin; and shall such borrowed dignity be held more inviolate than the majesty of the Republic from which it receives its significance?

WE recently commenced the publication of a series of articles on Usage and Routine in the Navy. The object of these papers will be to supply the lack of a practical treatise on the customs and discipline of a man-of-war. We think they can hardly fail of serving a valuable purpose in the instruction of inexperienced officers. Nor will they be without use even to those who have been bred to the Navy, in systematizing their knowledge and refreshing their memories of familiar duties and usages. The articles will perhaps at the same time interest those outside the service who may wish to know something of the interior economy of the floating homes of so many thousands of their countrymen.

At a meeting of the members of the Athenæum Club of New York, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of giving expression to the feeling of the Club with reference to the murder of the President, Mr. FRANCIS A. STOUT made the following remarks in regard to a significant fact connected with the last hours of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. STOUT said:

An incident has come to my knowledge which, at this sad time, is of unusual interest.

About ten days since, one of our members, General VAN ALLEN, became, even more than usual, profoundly impressed with the inestimable value to the country, at this peculiar juncture of public affairs, of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the wisest and best of contemporary Americans.

Under the impulse of an uncontrollable and almost prophetic anxiety, he then wrote to the President, urging him to guard his life with greater care, that his personal security might suffer no detriment from Rebel knife or bullet, and that the Nation might be assured of its own safety by contemplating his.

On Friday last, the day when he was to be added to the noble army of martyrs who have died for Freedom and for Man, the President dispatched to General VAN ALLEN a letter of considerable length, in which, after touching upon topics of public and private concern, he stated his intention to use, hereafter, "due precautionary measures." Mr. President, I can make no comment.

The meeting of the Club was attended by a large number of influential gentlemen. Mr. W. T. BLODGETT, the President of the Club, presided, and after the offering of an appropriate series of resolutions, eloquent remarks were made by Mr. T. BAILEY MYERS, Mr. PARKER GODWIN, Mr. STOUT, Hon. Judge WHITE, Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, and others. The whole proceedings were spirited and full of earnest feeling.

A DISTRESSING occurrence took place on Tuesday afternoon at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York Harbor, resulting in the loss to the Army of one of its most promising young officers. The circumstances were these:—Lieutenant John T. Cantwell, of the Engineer corps, a graduate of the class which left West Point, last year, and on duty at the fortifications being erected at Fort Richmond, while calling on one of his brother officers, noticing a double-barrelled fowling-piece standing in one of the apartments, took it up for the purpose of performing the "manual of the piece." After holding it for an instant, he passed it to the friend he was visiting, who took it by the stock, Lieutenant Cantwell still grasping it by the barrels. Scarcely had his friend seized it when there was a report, and Lieutenant Cantwell fell to the floor with the words "I am shot." The officers in the room, one of whom was the Post Surgeon, not knowing that the piece was loaded, and supposing that a cap only had snapped, thought him to be jesting, but he repeated, "Yes, I am. I am shot," and then fell motionless. Still incredulous, his friends turned him over, and to their horror discovered a large wound in his left side, just above the groin, from which the blood was flowing in torrents. He did not speak again, and in a very few minutes he had breathed his last. Upon examining the gun a large charge of fine bird shot was found in the left barrel. The piece did not belong to the occupant of the room, having been only temporarily deposited there by an acquaintance, and it was not supposed to be loaded, and there was no charge in either barrel when brought there. Some unauthorized person had loaded it, and carelessly left it in that condition in the room. The Coroner was immediately summoned and a jury empanelled, who rendered a verdict of accidental death. Lieutenant Cantwell was a native of Utica, in this State. He was a young man of brilliant promise and a universal favorite.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DE TROBRIAND has won and received the command of the Third division of the Second corps, in which he has commanded for a long time the First brigade.

THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
April 13-1:30 A. M. }

Major-General Dix, New York:

This evening, at about 9:30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathbone, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour, an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and, under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and he hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night. General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at six o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace were discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
April 13-3 A. M. }

Major-General Dix, New York:

The President still breathes, but is quite insensible, as he has been ever since he was shot. He evidently did not see the person who shot him, but was looking on the stage, as he approached from behind. Mr. Seward has rallied, and it is hoped he may live. Frederick Seward's condition is very critical. The attendant who was present was shot through the lungs, and is not expected to live. The wounds of Major Seward are not serious.

Investigation strongly indicates J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the President. Whether it was the same or a different person that attempted to murder Mr. Seward remains in doubt. Chief Justice Carter is engaged in taking the evidence. Every exertion has been made to prevent the escape of the murderer. His horse has been found on the road near Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
April 13, 1865-4:10 A. M. }

To Major-General Dix:

The President continues insensible, and is sinking. Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head. The attendant is still alive, but hopeless. Major Seward's wound is not dangerous. It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the fourth of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from."

Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour. It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore—the other has not yet been traced.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 13.

Major-General Dix:

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
Saturday, April 15, 1865-3 P. M. }

Major-General Dix, New York:

Official notice of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of Departments in Cabinet, meeting at the Treasury building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several Secretaries, as far as relates to their respective Departments.

Second—William Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

Third—The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments of his Cabinet, and they should go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government.

All business in the Departments was suspended during the day. The surgeon's report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. No improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward. The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER.

AFFIDAVIT OF MAJOR RATHBONE.

District of Columbia, City of Washington, ss.:

Henry R. Rathbone, Brevet-Major in the Army of the United States, being duly sworn, says—that on the 14th day of April instant, at about 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, in the evening, he, with Miss Clara H. Harris, left his residence, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, and joined the President and Mrs. Lincoln, and went with them, in their carriage, to Ford's Theatre, in Tenth street; the box assigned to the President is in the second tier, on the right hand side of the audience, and was occupied by the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and the deponent, and by no other person; the box is entered by passing from the front of the building in the rear of the dress circle to a small entry or passage-way, about eight feet in length and four feet wide. This passage-way is entered by a door, which opens on the inner side. The door is so placed as to make an acute angle between it and the wall behind it on the inner side. At the inner end of this passage-way is another door, standing squarely across, and opening into the box. On the left-hand side of the passage-way, and very near the inner end, is a third door, which also opens into the box. This latter door was closed. The party entered the box through the door at the end of the passage-way. The box is so constructed that it may be divided into two by a movable partition, one of the doors described opening into each. The front of the box is about ten or twelve feet in length, and in the centre of the railing is a small pillar overhanging with a curtain. The depth of the box, from front to rear, is about nine feet. The elevation of the box above the stage, including the railing, is about ten or twelve feet.

When the party entered the box, a cushioned arm chair was standing at the end of the box furthest from the stage and nearest the audience. This was also the nearest point to the door by which the box is entered. The President seated himself in this chair, and except that he once left the chair for the purpose of putting on his overcoat, remained so seated until he was shot. Mrs. Lincoln was seated in a chair between the President and the pillar in the centre, above described. At the opposite end of the box—that nearest the end of the stage—were two chairs. In one of these, standing in the corner, Miss Harris was seated. At her left hand, and along the wall running from that end of the box to the rear, stood a small sofa. At the end of this sofa, next to Miss Harris, this deponent was seated. The distance between this deponent and the President, as they were sitting, was about seven or eight feet, and the distance between this deponent and the door was about the same. The distance between the President, as he sat, and the door, was about four or five feet. The door, according to the recollection of this deponent,

was not closed during the evening. When the second scene of the third act was being performed, and while this deponent was intently observing the proceedings upon the stage, with his back toward the door, he heard the discharge of a pistol behind him, and looking around, saw, through the smoke, a man between the door and the President. At the same time deponent heard him shout some word which deponent thinks was "Freedom!" This deponent instantly sprang toward him and seized him; he wrestled himself from the grasp and made a violent thrust at the breast of deponent with a large knife. Deponent parried the blow by striking it up, and received a wound several inches deep in his left arm, between the elbow and the shoulder. The orifice of the wound is about an inch and a half in length, and extends upwards towards the shoulder several inches. The man rushed to the front of the box, and deponent endeavored to seize him again, but only caught his clothes as he was leaping over the railing of the box. The clothes, as deponent believes, were torn in this attempt to seize him. As he went over upon the stage, deponent cried out with a loud voice, "Stop that man!" Deponent then turned to the President; his position was not changed; his head was slightly bent forward, and his eyes were closed. Deponent saw that he was unconscious, and supposing him mortally wounded, rushed to the door for the purpose of calling medical aid. On reaching the outer door of the passage-way as above described, deponent found it barred by a heavy piece of plank, one end of which was secured in the wall, and the other resting against the door. It had been so securely fastened that it required considerable force to remove it. This wedge or bar was about four feet from the floor. Persons upon the outside were beating against the door for the purpose of entering. Deponent removed the bar, and the door was opened. Several persons who represented themselves as surgeons were allowed to enter. Deponent saw three colored men, Crawford, and requested him to prevent other persons from entering the box. Deponent then returned to the box and found the surgeons examining the President's person. They had not yet discovered the wound. As soon as it was discovered it was determined to remove him from the theatre. He was carried out, and this deponent then proceeded to assist Mrs. Lincoln, who was intensely excited, to leave the theatre. On reaching the head of the stairs, deponent requested Major Potter to aid him in assisting Mrs. Lincoln across the street to the house to which the President was being conveyed. The wound which deponent had received had been bleeding very profusely, and on reaching the house, feeling very faint from the loss of blood, he seated himself in the hall, and soon after fainted away, and was laid upon the floor. Upon the return of consciousness, deponent was taken in a carriage to his residence.

In the review of the transaction, it is the confident belief of this deponent that the time which elapsed between the discharge of the pistol and the time when the assassin leaped from the box, did not exceed thirty seconds. Neither Mrs. Lincoln nor Miss Harris had left their seats.

H. R. RATHBONE.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1865.

A. B. OLIV, Justice Supreme Court D. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865. }

General Orders, No. 65.

The following order of Secretary of War announces to the Armies of the United States the untimely and lamentable death of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16.

The distressing duty has devolved upon the Secretary of War to announce to the Armies of the United States that, at 22 minutes after 7 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, died of a mortal wound inflicted upon him by an assassin. The Armies of the United States will share with their fellow-citizens the feelings of grief and horror inspired by the most atrocious murder of their great and beloved President and Commander-in-Chief with profound sorrow will mourn his death as a national calamity. The headquarters of every Department, post, station, fort and arsenal will be draped in mourning for thirty days, and appropriate funeral honors will be paid by every Army, and in every Department, and at every military post, and at the Military Academy at West Point, to the memory of the late illustrious Chief Magistrate of the nation and Commander-in-Chief of its Armies. Lieutenant General Grant will give the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect.

On the day after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of every military Division, Department, Army post, station, fort and arsenal, and at the Military Academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., and the order read to them, after which all labor and operations for the day will cease, and be suspended, as far as practicable in a state of war. The National flag will be displayed at half-staff. At dawn of day 13 guns will be fired, and afterward, at intervals of 30 minutes between the rising and the setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of 36 guns. The officers of the Armies of the United States will wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and on their swords and the colors of their commands, and regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By command of Lieutenant General Grant.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

The Department announces with profound sorrow to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, stricken down by the hand of an assassin on the evening of the 14th instant, when surrounded by his family and his friends. He lingered a few hours after receiving the fatal bullet, and died at seven o'clock and twenty-two minutes this morning.

A grateful people had given their willing confidence to the patriot and statesman, under whose wise and successful administration the nation was just emerging from the civil strife which, for four years, has afflicted the land, when the terrible calamity fell upon the country. To him our gratitude was justly due; for to him, under God, more than any other person, are we indebted for the successful vindication of the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of the power of the republic.

The officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps will, as a manifestation of their respect for the exalted character, eminent position and estimable public services of the late President, and as an indication of their sense of the calamity which the country has sustained, wear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

The Department further directs that upon the day following the receipt of this order, the commanders of squadrons, navy yards and stations, will direct the ensign of every vessel in their several commands to be hoisted at half-mast, and a gun to be fired every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. The flags of the several navy yards and marine barracks will also be hoisted at half-mast.

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MR. JOHNSON ANNOUNCED TO THE ARMY AS PRESIDENT.

MR. STANTON TO GENERAL GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

Lieutenant-General Grant, U. S. Army, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C. —
GENERAL — You will please announce by general order to the Armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President, and entered upon the duties of that office. By command of

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865. }

General Orders, No. 7.

It is hereby announced to the Armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President, and entered upon the duties of that office. By command of

Lieutenant-General Grant.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FUNERAL DAY IN THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865. }

General Orders, No. 69.

By direction of the President of the United States, the War Department will be closed on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral of the late President of the United States.

Labor on that day will be suspended at all military posts, and on

all public works under the direction of the War Department. The flags at all military posts, stations, forts, and buildings, will be kept at half-staff during the day, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all forts, and at all military posts, and at the Military Academy.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 17, 1865.

In obedience to General Order No. 69, current series, from the War Department, the flags at all stations and camps in this Army will be kept at half-mast during Wednesday next, the day appointed for the funeral of the late President of the United States, and all labor will be suspended for the day throughout the limits of this command.

The commanding officers of the various corps are charged with the execution of this order at the camps and detached stations under their respective orders. Twenty-one minute guns will be fired under the directions of the Chief of Artillery at 12 o'clock M. on the day mentioned.

By command of

Major-General MEADE.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FUNERAL DAY IN THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1865.

By order of the President of the United States, the Navy Department will be closed on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States.

Labor will also be suspended on that day at each of the Navy Yards and Navy Stations and upon all the vessels of the United States.

The flags of all vessels, and at all the Navy Yards and stations, and Marine Barracks, will be kept at half-mast during the day, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired by the senior officer of each squadron, and the commanders of each of the Navy Yards and stations.

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Special Order.

Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut and William B. Shubrick have been designated to make the necessary arrangements on the part of the Navy and Marine Corps for attending, on Wednesday next, the funeral of the late President of the United States.

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Special Order.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will assemble at the Navy Department in uniform, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday next, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late President of the United States.

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

Special Order.

By order of the President of the United States, the Navy Department will be closed on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States. Labor will also be suspended on that day at each of the navy yards and navy stations, and upon all the vessels of the United States. The flags of all vessels and at all navy yards, and stations, and marine barracks will be kept at half-mast during the day, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired by the senior officer of each squadron and the commanders of each of the navy yards and stations.

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865. }

The following order of arrangement is directed:—

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Funeral Escort in Column of March.

One Regiment of Cavalry.

Two Batteries of Artillery.

Battalion of Marines.

Two Regiments of Infantry.

Commander of Escort and Staff.

Dismounted Officers of Marine Corps.

Navy and Army in the Order Named.

Mounted Officers of Marine Corps.

All Military Officers to be in Uniform with Side Arms.

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Marshal.

Clergy in Attendance.

The Surgeon General of the United States and Physicians to the deceased.

Pall	Hearse	Pall
Bearers.		Bearers.
On the part of the Senate.		On the part of the House.
Mr. Foster, Conn.		Mr. Fawcett, Massachusetts.
Mr. Morgan, New York.		Mr. C. Frothingham, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Johnson, Maryland.		Mr. Smith, Kentucky.
Mr. Yates, Illinois.		Mr. Colfax, Indiana.
Mr. Wade, Ohio.		Mr. Worthington, Nevada.
Mr. Canine, California.		Mr. Washburne, Ill. cis.
At Gen. U. S. Grant.		Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut.
Major-General H. W. Halleck.		Rear-Admiral W. B. Shubrick.
Brevet Brig. Gen. W. A. Nichols.		Colonel Jacob Zeilin, M. C.
Civilian.		Civilian.
O. H. Browning.		Thomas Corwin.
George Ashmun.		Simon Cameron.
The Family.		
Relatives.		
The Delegations of the States of Illinois and Kentucky as Mourners.		
The President.		
The Cabinet Ministers.		
The Diplomatic Corps.		
Ex-Presidents.		
The Chief Justice.		
And Associate Justices of Supreme Court, the Senate of the United States, preceded by its officers.		
The House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by its officers.		
Legislatures of the several States and Territories.		
The Federal Judiciary, and the Judiciary of the several States and Territories.		
The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, and the Assistant Postmaster General, and the Assistant Attorney-General.		
Officers of Smithsonian Institution.		
The Members and Officers of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.		
Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown, and other Cities.		
Legations of the several States.		
The Reverend Clergy of the various Denominations.		
The Clerks and Employees of the several Departments and Bureaus, Preceded by the Heads of such Bureaus and their respective Chief Clerks.		
Such Societies as May Wish to Join the Procession.		
Citizens and Strangers.		

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the avenue north of the President's house, and form line precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 19th instant, with the left resting on Fifteenth street. The procession will move precisely at 2 P. M., on the conclusion of the religious services at the Executive Mansion (appointed to commence at 12 o'clock meridian), when minute guns will be fired by detachments of artillery stationed near St. John's church, the City Hall, and at the Capitol. At the same hour, the bells of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, will be tolled.

At sunrise on Wednesday, the 19th instant, a Federal salute will be fired from the military stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute guns between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, and a national salute at the setting of the sun.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword. By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REWARD FOR THE MURDERER AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

Major General JOHN A. DIX:

The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by municipal authorities or State Executives. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerot, sometimes called "Port Tobacco," for the apprehension of Booth's accomplices. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices. Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 11.—Lieutenant Edgar C. Merriman, to the *Lehigh*.
APRIL 14.—Commander James H. Strong, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Commander Napoleon B. Harrison, to duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory.
Boatswain Charles Miller, to the *Susquehanna*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Cushman, from special duty at New York, and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Assistant Surgeon U. E. Stedman, from the *Circassian*, and waiting orders.

Chaplain George Jones, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and waiting orders.

APRIL 11.—Commander Edward Donaldson, from ordnance duty at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to command the *Susquehanna*.

Boatswain James H. Folly, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

Lieutenant John H. Reed, from the *Lehigh*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Commander Melancton B. Woolsey, from the command of the *Princess Royal*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Chief Engineer Alexander Greer, from duty connected with the machinery, &c., of the *New Ironsides*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 12.—Captain Augustus L. Case, from the Navy Yard, New York, on the 25th inst., and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the European Squadron.

APRIL 14.—First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Fitch, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Westcott, from the *Saugus*, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Lieutenant-Commander A. F. Crossman, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer Jacob L. Bright, and Third Assistant Engineer Augustus P. Nagle, from the *Vicksburg*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Johnson, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 12.—Robert H. Grinnell, of the *Muscola*, First Assistant Engineer, from March 1, 1864.

Robert Potts, of the *Kansas*, First Engineer, from March 1, 1864.

George W. Sennner, of the *Wyoming*, First Assistant Engineer, from August 24, 1864.

William B. Smith, of the *Powhatan*, First Assistant Engineer, from December 1, 1864.

William C. Williamson, of New York, First Assistant Engineer, from December 1, 1864.

John D. Van Buren, of Newport, R. I., First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

David M. Greene, of the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I., First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

Daniel P. McCartney, of the *Shenandoah*, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Francis G. Smith, of the *Wyoming*, First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Henry S. Ross, of the *Mendota*, Second Assistant Engineer, from March 23, 1864.

David M. Palmer, of the *Shenandoah*, Second Assistant Engineer, from March 23, 1864.

APRIL 14.—John J. Philbrick, Paymaster, from March 9, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 12.—Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough is hereby appointed to the command of the European Squadron, and ordered to New York as soon as his flagship, the *Colorado*, shall be ready to be put in commission.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Master J. L. Plunkett, to the *J. L. Davis*.

APRIL 11.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander C. F. W. Behm, to command the *Princess Royal*.

Acting Ensign L. R. Chester, to command the *Ariel*.

Acting Ensign W. C. Underhill, to the *Granite*.

Acting Master A. M. Keith, to the *Mississippi* Squadron.

APRIL 12.—Acting Ensign James T. Bowling, to the *Penobscot*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Roberts, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Stephen Rand, Francis J. Bradley and Orville Bassett, to the *Tigot*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bremon and Henry A. Chase, to the *Agawam*.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Charles S. Dickerman and Frank H. Balch, to the *Mississippi* Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. D. Kimberly, to the *Sassacus*.

Acting Master W. T. Pratt, to the *North Carolina*.

APRIL 13.—Acting Ensign J. H. Rogers, to the *Sweet Briar*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bernard Kerly, and ordered to the *Danahon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Hopkins, to the *Nimrod*.

APRIL 14.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Bennett, to the *Lady Sterling*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry B. Goodwin, to the *Portia*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Master W. N. Griswold, from the *J. L. Davis* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. G. Smith, from the West Gulf Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Churchill, from the command of the *Circassian*, and waiting orders.

Acting Masters William Williams, Daniel R. Browne, Acting Ensigns James E. N. Graham, Joseph W. Munford, G. E. French, C. H. Davenport, Acting Chief Engineer Samuel N. Hartwell, Acting First Assistant Engineer John W. Kelsey, Acting Second Assistant Engineer P. H. Hendrickson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George W. Greenwood, Henry L. Churchill, W. T. Hanigan and Isaac H. Burden, from the *Circassian*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster T. Hathaway Haskell, from the *Circassian*, on the completion of the transfer, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jared W. Dillman, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master William Burdett, from the *Mohican*, and ordered to ordinary duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Mates P. E. Gregory and C. H. Freeman, from the *Circassian*, and ordered to instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*.

Mate S. W. Sedam, from the *Kickapoo*, and ordered to duty in the *Mississippi* Squadron.

APRIL 11.—Acting Ensign Francis H. Brown, from the command of the *Ariel*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign William B. Brown, from the *Honduras*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Israel Huistead, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Honduras*.

Acting Ensign Charles P. Bragg, from the late *Signal*, and granted leave for two weeks, at the expiration of which, to report for duty in the *Mississippi* Squadron.

Acting Master F. P. B. Sands, from the *Gatysburg*, and ordered to the *Frolic*.

Acting Master and Pilot William Richardson, from the *Powhatan*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master E. A. Dacker, from the *Oceola*, and ordered to the *Gatysburg*.

APRIL 12.—Mate Henry Weston, Jr., from the late *Diana*, and granted leave for two weeks, at the expiration of which, ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

Mate H. M. Upham, from the *Massachusetts*, and ordered to the *Savannah* for instruction and detail.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, from the *Carrabasset*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Edward Pendexter, from the *Penobscot*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign W. W. Smith, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *James S. Chambers*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Fobes, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to the *Carrabasset*.

APRIL 13.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Edward Baker, from the *Kennebec*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Kennebec*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Andrew J. Homan, from the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

APRIL 14.—Acting Ensign Robt. B. Elder, from the *Vicksburg*, and ordered to the *Ottawa*.

Acting Ensign David P. Cook, from the *Vicksburg*, and ordered to the *Catskill*.

Acting Ensign Fred. Elliott, from the *Catskill*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensign Walter N. Smith, from the *Ottawa*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Ensigns William H. Odis, G. V. Demorest, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Bennett, Acting Third Assistant Engineers George W. Yoe and Levi Colt, from the *Vicksburg*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Francis G. Osborn, from the command of the *Vicksburg*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Buckley, from the *Vicksburg*, on the completion of his transfer, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Harbenson, from the *Vicksburg*, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 11.—D. W. Edward, of the *Lockwood*, and George D. Keene, of the *Monodnock*, Mates, and ordered to remain in the *Potomac* Flotilla.

Lewis Whitney Loring, of New York city, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

B. Semig, of the Medical Director's Office, Department of Western Virginia, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington.

APRIL 12.—Jason Peabody Brown, of Bridgewater, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tigot*.

Otis Bartlett Hardy, of Boston, Mass., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Agawam*.

APRIL 13.—Nicholas H. Belding, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Samuel H. Linn, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the Naval Station at Baltimore, Md.

Walter J. Leman, of Baltimore, Md., Mate, and ordered to the *Potomac* Flotilla.

APRIL 14.—Arthur Gale Steele, of Baltimore, Md., William Henry Adams, of New York city, and Charles Dudley, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

CONFIRMED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Brown, and ordered to duty in the West Gulf Squadron.

Mates John Scott, of the *Mystic*, and John Donnelly, of the *Cruader*, and ordered to remain in the *Potomac* Flotilla.

Mate Nicholas Anderson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

APRIL 11.—Mate E. W. Henck, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensign William J. Damont, and ordered to instruction at New York.

APRIL 13.—Acting Ensign John Walber, of the *Canandaigua*, and detached from that vessel, granted two weeks' leave, and at the expiration of which, ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edward M. Davis, of the *Kate*, *Mississippi* Squadron, and ordered to remain on duty on board that vessel.

APRIL 14.—Acting Ensign Samuel Atwood, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Mates Samuel O. V. Babier and Benjamin P. Hale, and ordered to instruction at New York.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Ensign Walter Muir, of the *Cincinnati*.

APRIL 11.—Mates Daniel S. Ingersoll, of the *Lilac*, and W. B. Miles, of the *Granite*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward P. Colby, of the *Rodolph*.

APRIL 12.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ambrose Kimball, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Acting Ensign Lewis P. Dehan, of the *James S. Chambers*.

Acting Ensign B. G. Bryer, of the *Sonoma*.

APRIL 13.—Acting Ensign J. D. Dexter, of the *Sweet Briar*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James C. Kennedy, of Paterson, N. J.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer, James Gilbert Brown, of the *Mahopac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Rollings, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

APRIL 14.—Acting Ensign Alexander S. Gibson, of the West Gulf Squadron.

Mate Joseph K. Kelso, of the *Mississippi* Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

APRIL 10.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Jenks, of Baltimore, Md.

Acting Master R. O. Patterson, of Belfast, Me.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. G. Walton, of Boston.

APRIL 14.—Acting Master and Pilot D. V. N. Wright, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Mate A. J. Holtzman, of Washington, D. C.

PROMOTED.

APRIL 11.—Acting Ensign W. H. Mayer, of the *Sassacus*, to Acting Master.

APRIL 12.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd, of the *Montauk*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John J. Sawyerby, of Philadelphia, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

DISMISSED.

APRIL 11.—Mates C. A. Thorne and Henry Webb, of the *Seminole*.

APRIL 12.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Morris Bottlicher, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 11.—The order dated March 23, 1865, accepting the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Hannigan, is hereby revoked.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 15th, 1865:—

EH Flood, seaman, January 19, 1865, U. S. steamer *Taylor*.

William Roden (contraband), landsman, January 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Taylor*.

Michael McLaughlin, landsman, March 13, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pinola*.

Benjamin Davis, landsman, March 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Tallahatchie*.

Anton Bayauser, landsman, March 21, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry Singer, landsman, March 23, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry Harold (negro), first class boy, March 24, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Arthur Travers, landsman, March 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Samuel L. S. Leonard, second-class boy, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

John Boguor, ordinary seaman, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Charles Williams (colored), ordinary seaman, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

James R. Baker, surgeon's steward in charge, March 5, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gemahak*.

Abraham Morant, landsman, March 10, 1865, U. S. schooner C. P. Williams.

Christian Nelson, ordinary seaman, March 13, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pontiac*.

Charles Wilson, seaman, March 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Chenango*.

William O'Brien, landsman, March 3, 1865, U. S. steamer *Pawnee*.

Jacob Black, seaman, March 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Isco*.

John P. Nesler, seaman, March 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Isco*.

John Brown, seaman, February 21, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

George Benson (colored), landsman, February 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

Charles Shiled (colored), landsman, March 3, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

William H. J. Bowman, landsman, April 5, 1865, Naval Academy.

Jason Goudy, acting volunteer lieutenant, March 23, 1865, Paducah.

Thomas Brennan, marine, January 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*.

William McKwin, coal passer, March 26, 1865, U. S. steamer *Nyack*.

Felix Butler, landsman, March 3, 1865, U. S. steamer *New National*.

Edward C. Bennett, landsman, March 14, 1865, U. S. steamer *Lancaster* at sea.

Patrick Crowley, landsman, April 2, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Oscar Simpson, ordinary seaman, April 3, 1865, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Thornton Phillips, landsman, March 11, 1865, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

John Deveraux, acting master's mate, March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Carrabasset*.

George V. Jones, second-class boy, March 27, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Emmer Parsons, landsman, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Nash Ark (negro), second-class fireman, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Leonard short (negro), March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

J. A. Henderson, landsman, February 24, 1865, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

C. Whiting, first-class boy, March 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

J. Gray, landsman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Red Rover*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon Alfred Wynkoop, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to duty under the direction of the Assistant Surgeon-General at Louisville, Ky.

Hospital Steward James H. Wright, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to the Department of the East, at New York city.

Hospital Steward R. A. Ivers, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La.

Assistant Surgeon John Van Zandt, U. S. A., to duty in charge of depot field hospitals, at City Point, Va.

SHERMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, IN THE FIELD, SMITHFIELD, N. C., April 12, 1865.

Special Field Order No. 54.

The General commanding announces to the Army that he has official notice from General Grant that General Lee surrendered to him his entire army on the 9th inst., at Appomattox Court House, Va.

Glory to God and to our country, and all honor to our comrades in arms to whom we are now marching. A little more labor, a little more toil on our

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

ATLANTA, iron clad, 4.—A note from one of the officers of this vessel, lying at Dutch Gap, informs us of the accidental death of William S. Thompson, Acting First Assistant Engineer. The letter says:—"Mr. Thompson took a boat's crew and went up Trent's Reach, a short way above Howlett Horse battery, to examine some torpedoes which had been removed from the river, and in the act of detaching the safety cap which prevents them from exploding in handling, the machine exploded, killing him, and a landsman named McCoy, instantly, and fracturing the leg of Charles Smith, landsman, and burning the faces of two others, including the coxswain of the cutter. Their bodies were interred with naval honors, all the iron clad fleet taking part in the procession, they were buried at the foot of the famous signal tower. By the death of Mr. Thompson, which has cast a gloom over this vessel, the Government loses a valuable officer. Mr. Thompson served in the Mexican war, and resigned his position of lieutenant-colonel in the present rebellion to take charge of this vessel as engineer, which better suited his inclinations. His residence has been in Philadelphia, although his three small children, left orphans by his disease, are at present living in Baltimore."

ADELA, side wheel, 7, sailed from Brooklyn Yard 13th, to accompany the *Pensacola* to Baltimore. It is said. Acting Master Commanding, Edwin C. Ho; Acting Ensigns, J. H. Goodwin, Albert A. Davis, William H. Dumont, C. M. Jones, Edward C. Remington; Acting Assistant Paymaster, George E. Martin; Acting First Assistant Engineer, George M. Bennett; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, H. C. White, Fred. A. Hutchinson; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Aaron Varslow.

BREVILLE, side-wheel, 11, belonging to West Gulf Squadron, was spoken on the 10th instant, in latitude 34.18, longitude 76.52, bound for Philadelphia.

CIRCASSIAN, screw, 6, has arrived at Boston from Texas and the Gulf. She left Rio Grande March 15, stopping at Corpus Christi, Velasco and Galveston, leaving New Orleans 24th and Mobile Bay 28th. She also touched at Pensacola on 31st instant and Key West on the 4th. The U. S. steamers *Dale* and *Glaucus* were at the latter port. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, Henry Churchill; Acting Master, Wm. Williams; Acting Chief Engineer, B. N. Hartwell; Assistant Surgeon, C. F. Steadman; Acting Assistant Paymaster, I. H. Haskell; Acting Master, D. R. Browne; Acting Ensigns, G. E. French, J. W. Mulford and C. H. Dafforth; Acting Ensign, J. E. N. Graham; Engineers, J. W. Kelsey, Paul Kendrick, Isaac H. Borden, L. Cheney, George W. Greenwood, Michael Harrigan and H. L. Churchill.

COLORADO, screw, 52, fitting out at Brooklyn Yard, will be the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, consisting of twenty vessels of war, under the command of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough. Captain Case, the Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be the Fleet Captain, and it is expected the whole fleet will be in the Mediterranean this summer.

DACOTAH, screw, 8, Second Assistant John H. Ames, has been ordered to this vessel.

HONEYUCKLE, screw, 2, Acting Master James J. Russell, reports to the Navy Department that on the 24 instant, the sloop *Phantom* was captured in the Shawnee River, Florida. The sloop was loaded with about 3,000 pounds of bar iron, and a quantity of liquors. The persons on board admit that they were attempting to run the blockade. She will be sent to Key West for adjudication.

MARION, sloop, 7, at the Newport Yard, has changed her anchorage to the outer harbor, and will be used by the midshipmen for practice.

MONONGA, iron-clad, 2, came from New York to the Brooklyn Yard 17th.

OMO, ship, 17, at Charlestown. Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Masters has been detached and ordered to the *James Adger*.

PENSACOLA, screw, 24.—After lying for a year in the Brooklyn Yard undergoing thorough overhauling and repair in her hull, the *Pensacola* left the yard on the 12th and anchored at Quarantine, waiting for a favorable opportunity to proceed to sea. She sailed in tow of the *Calypso*, and went to Baltimore to receive her machinery. Afterwards she will probably return to Brooklyn—her present voyage being undertaken, probably, because the Department think it cheaper to send her to Baltimore than to lighter the machinery to New York. The *Pensacola* is commanded by Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, Eaton; Acting Ensign Kelly, Master. The *Calypso's* officers are:—Lieutenant, L. N. Stodder, commanding; Lieutenant H. D. Whittemore, Executive Officer; Acting Ensigns, H. J. Dunn, W. B. Howes, G. W. Cassidy, W. H. Fogg; Engineer, F. B. Hamers, in charge; Second Assistant Engineers, Mervin and Brown; Third Assistant Engineers, Smith and Gilbert.

PAUL JONES, side-wheel, 7, sailed from the Charlestown Navy Yard 14th, for Key West and the West Indies. Her officers are:—Lieutenant-Commander, John Madigan; Executive Officer, Charles Huggins; Paymaster, Thos. L. Tullock, Jr.; Surgeon, F. H. R. Phillips; Acting Ensigns, S. C. Hill, Walter B. Rankin, Arthur W. Emerson, O. D. Owen, P. C. Gooding; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Geo. L. Harris; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Clark Hartt, Samuel H. Towne; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John M. Cheney, C. H. Saunders.

PROTEUS, screw, 11, sailed from San Fuegos 30th March for a cruise.

SASSACUS, paddle-wheel, 12.—A correspondent writing from this vessel, and dating his letter at Fort Monroe, April 17th, says:—"In your paper of the 15th I see a notice of the melancholy death of Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Garthwaite, late of this vessel, in which these words occurred:—"It is presumed that some discrepancies in his accounts, the discovery of which had become inevitable, caused his sudden self-destruction." It is due to his memory and to his relatives and friends that this be immediately corrected. It is not known whether he fell or jumped overboard—or is there any foundation for the report that "discrepancies" existed in his accounts. He was a man possessed of the highest and finest sense of honor, and one who commanded the respect of his associates. I have felt it my duty to make this statement, as I see from your notice of his death, that you have received your information from some one entirely unacquainted with his case—and one too ready to jump at conclusions."

SQUANDO, iron-clad, 2.—This vessel, lately launched at East Boston, had her engines tested shortly after at the yard of McKay & Aldin, her builders. The test was conducted in presence of Chief Engineer Wood, General Inspector of Iron-clad Machinery, and is understood to have been satisfactory.

TABOMA, screw, 6, which has been repairing at New York, was put in commission on Thursday, 13th, at the Brooklyn Yard. The following

officers reported on board:—Lieutenant Commander, William F. McCann; Acting Master, A. Allen; Acting Ensigns, George H. Drew, Wm. Mellen; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Edward Macomb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. P. Sheldon; Engineers, Second Assistants, George R. Holt, John Detorbe; Acting Third Assistants, Robert Muirs, John F. Sloan and George H. Whitman.

YANKEE, paddle-wheel, 4, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on the 19th, after four years of hard service. She was purchased in April, 1861, and sent with the fleet, to relieve Fort Sumter, and on her return, was attached to the flotilla. While the Rebels commanded the Potomac, she distinguished herself by running their batteries at Cockpit Point and Evansport. She also did some hard fighting on the Nansemond River. She towed the *Cumberland* from Norfolk Navy Yard, the night before its destruction, thus saving her for a more glorious fate. The *Yankee* has been actively engaged in maintaining the blockade, and with other vessels of the flotilla, co-operated with the Army at Aquia Creek and Frederickburgh. She has taken part in many expeditions up the tributaries of the Chesapeake—among the last of which, was the one known as the "Singleton Tobacco Raid," on which occasion, the *Commodore Read* and *Yankee* convoyed the transports up the river. Since going into commission, the *Yankee* has been commanded by some of our most distinguished naval officers—among whom are Commodore Craven, now of the *Niagara*; Captains Worden, of Monitor fame, and Wyman, of the Department, and Lieutenant-Commander Eastman, now Commanding the U. S. steamer *Don*, flagship of the flotilla. The following is a list of the present officers:—Acting Master, Lewis G. Cook; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Charles F. Watson; Acting Ensign, Charles F. Moore; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. B. C. Sawyer; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Louisville H. Merrill; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, in charge, Wm. H. Hughes; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John F. Coster and George W. Landon; Acting Master's Mate, Hiram C. Borden and Robert Robinson; Paymaster's Steward, Frank V. Blanchard; Surgeon's Steward, Eugene A. Boswell; Yeoman, James H. Marshall. Quite a number of vessels have been added to the flotilla of late, and under its able commander, Foxhall A. Parker, much has been done to punish the band of Rebel pirates infesting the shores of the Chesapeake.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

Acting Ensign G. H. Dodge has been ordered to Medical Survey at Charlestown, Mass.

The *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander Glisson, the *Cherokee*, Captain Dennison, and the *Iuka*, Captain Rogers, arrived at Havana on the 4th inst., from Key West.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles J. Coney has been ordered to temporary duty as assistant to Chief Engineer George Sewall, at Charlestown Navy Yard.

The amount of the mechanic's roll at the Charlestown Yard for March is \$201,384 76. Number of men, 4,567. Total expenditures for the month ending March 31st, \$311,685 49.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, captured in Sabino Pass while in command of U. S. S. *Cyclon*, has returned to his home in Edgartown, Mass., after an imprisonment of a year and a half.

The various Navy Yards and stations have appropriately observed the national mourning for the death of the President. Half-hour guns were fired at each from sunrise to sunset of one day, in accordance with orders from the Department.

The blockade-runner *Banshee*, with 1,000 bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 30th, from Galveston. She reports Galveston garrisoned by twelve hundred troops. Twelve Union ships were off the bar. Six steamers had recently sailed from Havana for Galveston.

The privateer *Shenandoah* has been lying at the port of Melbourne for several weeks, and it now transpires that the cause of her detention is the refusal of the local government to allow her provisioning for starting on a new expedition, and continuing her depredations on our commerce. This refusal of "belligerent" rights by the Victoria government has drawn from Captain Waddell a threat to report the proceedings to "his government at Richmond."

The new Rebel ram, which had been building at Halifax, N. C., and was anxiously expected to commence operations, was discovered on the 8th instant, near Plymouth, a mere shell, having been burned to the water's edge. The pickets near Plymouth saw her coming down the river and gave the alarm. Colonel Frinkle turned out a squadron of cavalry and two sections of artillery to charge on her, but they found her helplessly lying against the obstructions, where they placed guards over her, where she now remains.

The Potomac Flotilla is doing excellent service in patrol duty. Commander Foxhall A. Parker, commanding Potomac Flotilla, reports to the Navy Department from the United States steamer *Don*, date of April 17, that on the night of the 16th the United States steamer *Jacob Bell* arrested a noted guerrilla and spy named Thomas N. Conrad, whom he has forwarded to the headquarters of Major-General Augur. Four suspicious persons were captured from a boat on the night of the 14th, on the Rappahannock. They had in their possession at the time a carpet bag containing two orders from T. Fitzhugh, who is a leader of a gang of notorious guerrillas, and of the party who some time since captured the steamer *Harriet De Ford*. Commander Parker turned the party over to the Provost Marshal at Point Lookout, Maryland.

The *Shamrock*, flagship, Commander Macomb, the *Wyalusing*, *Falvey City*, and *Hunchback* went up the Chowan River to Winton, N. C., with the intention of covering the crossing of a body of cavalry at Winton, which was to operate towards the Weldon Railroad. The cavalry advance guard found the enemy in position at Winton, but the fleet opened on them, soon scattering them. The fleet ferried over the troops to the south side of the river, and then proceeded to Murfreesboro, on the Meherrin River, about eighteen miles from Weldon. The sailors took possession of the town, the Mayor formally surrendering it to Commander Macomb. Murfreesboro is a good-sized town, and is taken possession of for the first time by the Yanks. The fleet returned to Winton and Plymouth, where it is now lying.

The recent beneficent order of the Navy Department, giving official positions at naval stations to seamen who have become disabled in the service of their country, is now being carried into effect. For this purpose the Sanitary Commission has established a Bureau at No. 35 Chambers street, of which General Winfield Scott is chief, where the names and abilities of applicants are registered, and from which the heads of departments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard receive such disabled seamen as they need to fill vacancies in the Yard. Many disabled persons lately have applied at the Yard for employment and have not re-

ceived that attention which they might have expected, as the officers are overrun with applications, which they have not time to examine into. By application at the above office their applications will receive courteous attention.

The celebrated Rebel ram *Albemarle* has been raised by Messrs. Underwood & Co., and is now lying in North River, at the mouth of the canal, waiting to be towed into Norfolk. They have been nearly one month in getting her up. It will be recollected that this monster was blown up by a torpedo on the 27th of October, 1864, by Lieutenant Cushing and eleven men. She is not seriously injured. Much of her plating had to be removed to lighten her. Her guns, which were two 100-pounder Brook rifle guns, English manufacture, had been taken off by Captain Macomb, of the *Shamrock*, and sent to Washington. Her boilers and machinery are uninjured, and she is at present under steam. The *Albemarle* was one of the most formidable rams of the Confederacy, and was built at Halifax, N. C. She has several indentations in her sides from the different shots and shells fired into her, and an unexploded shell was found buried under her iron plating. She had twenty-eight inches of timber and four inches of plating. In her were found officers' clothing, arms, and twenty-eight cans of powder uninjured. She had Liverpool coal on board, which must have run the blockade. It is thought she can be put in repair without great cost.

The strike at the Brooklyn Yard seems to be in fair process of settlement. The ship carpenters have returned, and it is probable the riggers will do the same, with the understanding that their claims shall be reconsidered at Washington, and, if possible, indulgence granted them. For several days, work almost stopped in the yard, and business received a severe check. The demand for labor was so great that it was thought the United States steamer *Monongahela*, which came here recently to be overhauled, would have to go elsewhere, and preparations were made to send her to Philadelphia. It was at first anticipated that the other vessels which are at the yard for an overhauling would be sent to Boston, but probably the favorable condition of affairs will forego the necessity. The *Hartford*, 28, and the *Brooklyn*, 26, which are in great demand by the officers who are to command them, are but partially overhauled. There is a great deal to be done on them. Admiral Paulding has issued the following order: "Workmen or laborers will hereafter only be taken on the yard rolls on the 1st and 15th of each month, except under special circumstances or necessity. The heads of each department, in making requisitions for their employment, will state the urgency of the occasion for requiring them."

The rebel iron-clad *Stonewall*, whose boasted powers were to overwhelm not only our Navy, but the chief sea-ports of the country, has showed her mettle to be decidedly poor. A letter dated Corunna, March 21, says:—"The *Stonewall*, with the *Concepcion* (Spanish frigate), just astern of her, stood out to sea, and everybody supposed that, in a few minutes, we should hear the sound of cannon booming over the water. The morning had been calm and the sea perfectly smooth; but, just about the time the *Stonewall* made her appearance, a strong breeze sprang up, and in a few minutes the sea was considerably ruffled. The *Sacramento* was steering directly towards the *Stonewall*, and the *Niagara* closely following, when suddenly the rebel ram, which had come out about one mile away from the mouth of the port, turned tail and started back, followed by the *Concepcion*. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* by this time were nearly off the mouth of the harbor of Ferrol, and continued steering towards it until they saw the ram fairly inside, when they returned to their old berths in the harbor of Corunna, having been absent only about two hours. Precisely what Captain Page meant by his manoeuvre, I am at a loss to determine. The sea was not sufficiently high to seriously incommode his fighting arrangements." The officers of the valiant rebel are:—Captain T. J. Page, Virginia; Lieutenants—First, R. R. Carter, Virginia; Second, George S. Shyroock, Kentucky; Third, George A. Borchet, Georgia; Fourth, E. G. Read, Virginia; Fifth, Samuel Barron, Jr., Virginia; Surgeon, B. W. Green, Virginia; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Hart, Georgia; Paymaster, R. W. Curtis, Arkansas; Engineers—Chief, W. P. Brooks, S. C.; First Assistant, W. Hutchison Jackson, Maryland; Second Assistant, J. C. Clob, Texas; Master, W. W. Wilkinson, South Carolina; Boatswain, J. M. Dukehart, Maryland; Gunner, J. B. King, North Carolina; Carpenter, Jas. Mather, Maryland; Master's Mate, W. H. Savage, Maryland; Paymaster's Clerk, William Boynton, Alabama; Sergeant of Marines, J. M. Prior, Virginia.

The prize steamer *Ruby* arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on the 13th. Immense sensation was created in Lisbon by an attack of the Portuguese fort upon the U. S. steamers *Niagara* and *Sacramento*. The Confederate ram *Stonewall* arrived at the port on Sunday afternoon, March 26, and cast anchor in front of the old packet stairs. Shortly after the Portuguese authorities went on board and notified Captain Page, her commander, that the vessel could only be allowed to remain in port 24 hours, a period sufficient for coaling purposes. At the same time companies of artillerymen were sent to the Bagio Forts, to St. Julian and to Belem Towers. The Portuguese war vessels were put in a state of readiness, and several guns were sent on board two of them—the *Minello* and *Jaques*. On Monday afternoon the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were signalled off Lisbon bar, and it is said the *Stonewall* boasted her blue peter about the same time. The two corvettes came up and cast anchor near the Belem Tower, and were officially warned that they could not sail until 24 hours had elapsed after the sailing of the *Stonewall*. The *Stonewall* sailed about noon Tuesday, leaving the United States vessels anchored to the west of Belem Tower. Some four hours after the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* weighed anchor and moved towards the bar. The commander of Belem Tower, who had received instructions, observing this, called the artillery to the guns, and fired a 13 pound shot at the *Niagara*, which sailed in front. She did not, however, stop, and six more shots were fired from the tower. At the seventh shot the *Niagara* turned around, came back towards Lisbon, and cast anchor in front of the Old Packet Stairs. The *Sacramento* followed, and brought up near to her. It appears that three of the seven balls struck the *Niagara*, somewhat damaging her poop. The United States officers allege that they had no intention of following the *Stonewall*, but merely desired to shift their anchorage. It is also said that the commander of the *Niagara* signalled the fort that he understood the summons. Our Consul promptly demanded the removal of the Commander of Fort Belem, and the statements of our officers are borne out by the fact that the Portuguese government acceded to the demand. The matter will be allowed to rest here, so far as Portugal is concerned. And by the time the privateer reaches a new harbor, the intimation that we will no longer suffer similar acts will doubtless have reached Europe. So much for Portugal. The French journal the *Phare de la Loire* states that legal proceedings have been instituted against seven persons (the initials only of whose names are given), upon the charge of jeopardizing the safety of the country at home and abroad, by aiding and abetting in the fitting out of the ram *Olinde*, otherwise known as the *Stonewall*.

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THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in Fee Simple.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, Fee Simple. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Kising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659½ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,500 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless. These lands are

all in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised \$15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustees. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls.), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of \$3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are open at the Office of SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Willard's Hotel, Washington; Office of W. D. MANN, 227 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; at the Office of the ARMY OIL COMPANY, 211 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and at the Company's Office, 240 Broadway, New York.

Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

LAMBORN-TAYLOR.—At Cedar Croft, Chester Co., Pa., on Thursday, April 13, by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Mr. CHARLES B. LAMBORN, late Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Miss EMMA TAYLOR, both of Pennsylvania.

DIED.

HUNT.—In West Roxbury, Mass., at the residence of E. C. Banfield, April 13, of diphtheria, WARREN HORSFORD, son of Helen M. F. and the late Major Edward B. Hunt, U.S.A., aged 9 years, 4 months and 11 days.

SPaulding.—At the residence of J. Spaulding, Esq., Salem, Mass., March 28, ARTHUR EVERETT, infant child of Elizabeth Irwin and J. C. Spaulding, U.S.N., aged one year and three days.

"Gone in his innocent purity and dewy freshness, Our little lamb is asleep in Jesus;"
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

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Receipts during the year.....973,634 02

Disbursements.....\$2,452,502 61
Assets.....\$1,991,225 23

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All of the above list of Goods will be sold for one dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, sealed up, and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the Certificate for paying postage, and doing the business 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and a hundred for \$15.

AGENTS.—Those acting as Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittances amount to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Great caution should be used by our correspondents in regard to giving their correct address, town, county and State. Address

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No. 293 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

INSURE YOUR LIMBS OR YOUR LIFE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB

INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, chartered by the Legislature and Governor of New York, having placed as security in the hands of the General Insurance Agent of the State the sum of \$100,000 in U. S. Bonds, as security for all who deal with it, is now issuing policies at its office,

243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors can now, for a small sum, ensure their limbs, so that if either of them is lost, they can immediately secure a large sum of money for their own use. Or any relative, with their consent, can make the insurance.

We believe that nothing has yet been devised of greater value to the soldier. Instead of spending your money in useless amusement or dissipation, make provision, in this sure way, against the day of trouble. Information and circulars sent to all parts of the country free of charge.

ORISON BLUNT, President.

Major WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-Pres't.

Colonel THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Treas.

JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

"INGENIOUSLY CONTRIVED,

and especially adapted to Soldiers and Sailors."

Army and Navy Journal.

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WRITING AND TOILET CASE.

NO TRAVELLER'S, SOLDIER'S, OR SEAMAN'S OUTFIT COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

Rain or dampness does not affect it; can be carried in the coat pocket; easily used on horseback.

[From L'Ent-Com. W. B. Cushing, U. S. N.]

"Having carried one with me to sea, I can say that it is the most complete and convenient article for the soldier or sailor that has ever come under my notice."

"It is brimfull of just the articles a soldier or traveller needs for daily use."—Boston Congregationalist.

We have also letters highly commending the case from Senator Wilson, Military Committee, U. S. Senate; Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, Rear Admiral Smith, Brigadier-General Hayes, Brigadier-General De Russay, W. W. McKim, A. Q. M., beside commendatory notices from most of the leading journals in the country. Agents wanted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, \$2.50—in extra finish \$3.00.

D. B. BROOKS & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
Salem, Mass.

THE OFFICE of the Protective Association

and Bureau of Employment for discharged Soldiers and Sailors is at 38 Chambers st., New York.

U. S. 7 30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865 and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7 30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker. The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$ 50 note.

Two cents " " 100 "

Ten " " " 500 "

20 " " " 1000 "

\$1 " " 5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 25, 1865.

PRIZES CASHED OR

COLLECTED ON Personal or Mail Application, and all business with claimants transacted upon terms MOST LIBERAL AND FAIR.

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BANKERS,
Collectors of
MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIMS,
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Correspondents in Washington.

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Careful attention given to collecting all just claims of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made if desired. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' and Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and Treasury Certificates issued from the 2d Auditor's Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtaining

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Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers and Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

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Broadway, the box of Note Paper, ready to

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CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from impositions, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches:

The first has the name

"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.,"

engraved on the inside plate.

The second has the name

"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.,"

engraved on the inside plate.

The third has the name

"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved

on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The fourth has the name

"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on

the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.,"—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.," others the "P. S. Bartlett," instead of our P. S. Bartlett; besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles called watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Aresna Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
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We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$10 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER.

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Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

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